密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE BASIS FOR REAL SINO-JAPANESE COOPERATION

CAN CHINA and Japan get together? Is there a possibility of real Sino-Japanese Cooperation? These questions have been frequently asked by both Chinese and Japanese journals recently as a result of the visit to Japan of some fifty leading Chinese business men from Shanghai and other cities. The purpose of the trip of Chinese business men to Japan was, according to the official announcement, to attend an electrical exhibition at Osaka, but according to the reports in both the Chinese and Japanese press advantage was taken of the presence of the prominent Chinese business men in Japan to discuss a number of matters affecting the relations of the two countries. Although none of the papers published detailed reports of the conferences, mention was made of the adoption of a proposal for the formation of a standing arbitration committee to settle trade disputes. This apparently was the only concrete result of the junket. It is not clear from the newspaper reports just what the Japanese had in mind in inviting the Chinese business men to Japan, but from the reports of the Japanese news agencies which supply news to the Chinese press, it was hinted that the chief purpose was to enlist the support of the Chinese business men for some sort of an economic alliance between the two countries. In other words, the Japanese industrial leaders have been considering for a long time the matter of a commercial treaty with China which would come into effect automatically following the granting of Chinese tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929. Although the terms of this proposed treaty are unknown, Japan's general purpose has been to prevent China from arbitrarily increasing the rates on Japanese manufactures imported into China, the Japanese industrialists knowing full well that given adequate tariff protection, China would shortly be in position to manufacture most of the articles which she now imports from Japan.

HOWEVER, when the Japanese brought up this question, the Chinese immediately countered with a suggestion that before there could be any economic alliance between the two countries, it would be necessary for Japan to cancel the Twenty-One Demands. The *Japan Advertiser*, American daily in Tokyo, in its report of this incident made the following statement: *"Efforts of Japanese businessmen to lay the foundations for special consideration in their trade with China came to nothing Tuesday afternoon when the Chinese Trade Mission insisted that Japan should give up the privileges gained under the Twenty-One Demands as a preliminary to any understanding on trade questions."* This naturally

raised a considerable stir among the Japanese promoters of Sino-Japanese accord, who insisted that the Twenty-One Demands were political matters and had nothing to do with business, but the Chinese kept on insisting that cordial commercial relations would be impossible as long as the special privileges "snatched by Japan" through the Twenty-One Demands remained in effect. The Chinese insisted that "business and politics walk hand in hand" and that the Chinese considered the Twenty-One Demands a serious stumbling block in the relations of the two nations. In comment on this point, the *Jiji*, important Tokyo newspaper declared that "it is necessary that Japanese business men in their talks with the visiting Chinese should try to convince them of the imperative need of Japan's vested rights in South Manchuria for the very existence of Japan," but concluded the discussion by suggesting that "*too much discussion of political issues might not bring material profits.*"

THUS do we have the situation between China and Japan stated quite succintly: Following the Washington Conference when Japan realized the futility of attempting to conquer China by force of arms or by using the round-about-method of bribing Chinese militarists and politicians, Japan immediately began her new policy of cultivating the friendship of the Chinese people. Although the ultimate object, the economic and financial control of China, remains the same as at the beginning, the methods are now quite different. Instead of rattling the sword, flaunting the gunboats and bribing the politicians and militarists with loans, Japan is now using the better method of cultivating the friendship of the Chinese people. The Japanese share of the Boxer Indemnity has been returned, or is to be returned; Japan's troubles incident to the May Thirty student-labor uprisings of last year have been patched up and aside from the limited intervention in Manchuria to prevent the overthow of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Japan has taken every possible care to respect the susceptibilities of the Chinese. Hundreds of Chinese, representative of various trades and professions and classes have been entertained in Japan as the guests of the Japanese Government and every possible effort has been made to make the Chinese feel the necessity of co-operation on the part of the two nations. Japan has also taken advantage of the international situation to improve her position with the Chinese. Although the student-labor troubles of 1925 had their origin in labor disputes in the Japanese-owned cotton mills in Shanghai, the Japanese, by private negotiation and payment of bonuses to the families of laborers killed by the police, were able to side-step responsibility and throw the whole blame for the trouble on the British. The clash between Japan and Soviet Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia has also been used by the Japanese for the purpose of consolidating their own position in Manchuria through the extention of economic and railroad interests.

IN THE MIDST of these various friendly gestures toward China, Japan has touched very lightly on the subject of the so-called unequal treaties. Although Japan's views on the subject of a relinquishment of Extraterritoriality are still unknown, it was shown at the recent Tariff Conference that the United States and even Great Britain were willing to go much further in the direction of granting China's demands than were the Japanese and as soon as Japan realized that the granting of tariff autonomy was inevitable, she immediately started the movement for a Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which would protect Japanese industries against possible injury in the event of China being given freedon of action in the making of tariff rates. Whenever the Chinese have brought up the subject of the Twenty-One Demands, as was done recently by the Chinese businessmen on the recent visit to Japan, referred to in the foregoing, Japan has always replied that "while the Japanese are in full sympathy with the Chinese in the matter of the 'unequal treaties' they regard it as unwise to try to do away all at once with diplomatic affairs of long standing." In short Japan has been just as conservative as the most conservative of the Western powers in maintaining her special treaty position, but she has on the other hand, overlooked no opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the Chinese people. To put it another way, Japan has told China in effect, "Do not worry about the unequal treaties for the present: let us get together and settle our personal troubles and consolidate our economic interests and talk about the treaties afterwards." It's a good deal like the parent who chastises his child and then explains afterward that the whipping was for the child's own good. Japan is thus very cleverly applying a double and contradictory policy in her relations with China. On the one hand she is maintaining strictly her treaty position and is maintaining a solid front with the conservative European Powers, but on the other hand she is using every possible method and taking advantage of every situation to consolidate her position with the Chinese people. This was shown very definitely in the negotiations following the May Thirty incidents at Shanghai last year. While the Japanese Consul-General participated fully and openly with the consular representatives of the other Powers in maintaining the official position of the foreigner against the Chinese radicals and nationalists, other Japanese acting unofficially were able to privately settle their troubles with the Chinese so that the Japanese suffered little ill effect from Chinese animosity against the foreigners in general. Japan's major purpose is, as stated previously, the financial and economic control of the Chinese situation and the gradual culmination of the policy may be observed in the inroads which the Japanese financiers and businessmen are making in China's iron and coal, cotton spinning and weaving, shipping and other essential industries. Whether Japan will be able to accomplish this major objective which for final success depends upon the friendship and goodwill of the Chinese people, while at the same time maintaining her special treaty position, remains to be seen.

IT IS on this point that genuine Sino-Japanese accord really depends. The Japanese undoubtedly can greatly improve their relations with the Chinese people by conducting "friendship drives," entertaining Chinese leaders in Japan and so on, but so long as the treaty situation remains all in Japan's favor, there can be no genuine accord between the two nations. The *Japan Chronicle*, in its weekly commercial supplement emphasized this point recently when it declared that the recent negotiations over the Chinese tariff have shown how little the Japanese, "after all these years," have grasped the idea of reciprocity. The Japanese publicists for long have propagated the idea that "with Japan's support," China can get autonomy, but the price which China must pay for autonomy is a private treaty with Japan which would admit Japanese goods at lower rates than British, American or other foreign goods would have to pay. This naturally would result in the economic domination of China by

Japan and it is extremely doubtful whether China would ever agree to this. It might be possible by oblique methods to obtain such an agreement from Peking politicians but it would be most difficult to prevent the outburst of indignation which would spring up among the Chinese people at such a deal. China may rest asrured that if she grants specially favorable tariff rates to the Japanese that the other nations will immediately be on the job to obtain equally favorable rates for their cigarettes, motor cars, machinery, finer grades of cotton goods and so on. To use the words of the editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, "Japan has enormous advantages in propinquity to China and in her dominating strategic position; but there seems an idea that, if she shows friendship toward China, China will be glad to repay it by continuing 'one-sided' relations with Japan after having got rid of such relations with the rest of the Powers. This is not practical politics, and it is, moreover, indicative of a lack of sense of business honesty."

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

THE RAPID development and extent of American foreign investments in various parts of the world is shown graphically for the first time in a new book, "American Foreign Investments," by Robert W. Dunn (B. W. Huebsch and the Viking Press, N. Y.), copies of which have just been received in the Far East. Publication of the book was made possible, we are informed in the preface, through an appropriation by the American Fund for Public Service, Inc., and the purpose was "to classify and present in outline form some of the facts relating to American foreign investments as they stand today." The first chapter deals with the period when the United States was a debtor nation and from this standpoint the book should be of particular interest in China. For example, in 1842 the year Shanghai was established, the United States was indebted to foreign nations to the sum of G.$150,000,000, "practically all of which had been borrowed before 1839." By 1860 the amount of foreign investments in America had increased to G.$400,000,000. In 1873 the total of American securities held in Europe amounted to a billion and a half gold dollars. In 1880 the amount of American indebtedness to Europe had increased to two billion gold dollars of which amount more than a billion and a half represented European investments in U. S. railway securities. By 1899 the amount had increased again to considerably more than three billion gold dollars, but by this time the Americans themselves had begun to invest abroad, the amount of American foreign holdings being about five hundred million dollars most of which was in Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Europe and Latin America. From the high point in 1899, European investments in America began to decrease so that in 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of the European war, the United States was indebted to Europe to the amount of about two and a half billion gold dollars.

THE EUROPEAN War emergency naturally turned the investment tide in the other direction for financial surpluses in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany instead of going into undeveloped foreign countries, went to the battlefields. The result has been that in the brief period of one decade, America has not only paid off practically all of her entire foreign obligations but every important country in Europe has become indebted to the United States, and in addition large investments of American capital have gone into Latin America, Canada, Asia, Australia and elsewhere. Between 1914 and 1919 American securities held in Europe were returned and bought back by American investors to the amount of more than two billion gold dollars. On the other hand it is also estimated that between August 1, 1914 and January 1, 1917, before America entered the World War, the American people invested approximately G.$2,325,000,000 in European loans. The total export of American capital, chiefly to Europe, during the war period alone amounted to G.$8,839,600,000, a figure very difficult for the ordinary individual to grasp. The U. S. Treasury Department estimated that on May 16, 1925 the obligations of foreign countries to the American Government amounted to twelve billion gold dollars, the obligations being classified under the three headings (1) War credits advanced; (2) Obligations assumed by foreign governments for materials purchased in the United States and (3) Accrued interest on these obligations.

ACCORDING to Mr. Robert W. Dunn, the author of "American Foreign Investments," American private loans abroad, exclusive of inter-government obligations, on January 1, 1926 amounted to twelve billion gold dollars which was represented in investments made by American citizens in Canada and Newfoundland, Latin America, Europe and Asia and Oceania. Based upon the growth in recent years he estimates that by 1935 American investments abroad will total G.$25 billion dollars and by 1950 the amount will reach the total of G.$50 billion dollars. In forecasting the future, much depends of course upon the recovery of Europe and the return of European countries as lending nations, but despite this "America, like England, France and Germany before the war, shall gradually become one of the world's great sources of capital for opening up the less developed countries." Perhaps the most valuable parts of the book are chapters which take up in detail American investments in the different countries, giving the names of the American banks and other interests which have made the investments. In addition there are in the appendix copies of various forms of loan contracts which have been used by American banks and financial houses in the foreign financial activities.

THEN THANK GOD FOR ALTRUISM!

ONE of the Journals devoted chiefly to defending Japanese policy and interests in China recently devoted a considerable portion of one of its issues to a denunciation of American policy toward China on the ground that material interests have been relegated to the background and that American diplomacy toward China for the past quarter century has been expressed in terms of philanthropy, missionary endeavor and educational uplift. To quote from the lengthy screed, we are informed that, "Translated into terms of practical politics, the Open Door doctrine now means the preservation of America's right to remain in business as an eleemosynary institution and maintain China as a preferred field for American cultural and religious philanthropy." The charge is made that religious considerations have dominated the President's choice of diplomatic representatives at Peking and that "no matter how able America's Minister may be or how sincerely desirous he is to protect and advance their interests, his hands are tied

at all critical junctures by instructions from Washington bearing the earmarks of having been inspired by the element controlling our major national enterprises in China," otherwise the educational and cultural "uplifters." Americans are told in the article that their country "will not go to war for Europe, but she will fight at the drop of the hat for China—for the privilege of implanting in China her political, religious and cultural ideals." The reason for Japanese apprehension on account of America's "altruistic" policy is expressed in the statement that, *"The sacrifice of America's trade policy to uplift hysteria will not only end in bringing about its own collapse but will drag with it the interests and enterprises of other nationals whose investments have developed the country under the guarantees of existing treaties. America's (cultural) leadership in China is therefore hardly conducive to enhancing her national prestige in countries like Great Britain and Japan, whose huge investments in China will be placed in jeopardy.*

WE have underscored the last two sentences above because they expose the motive behind this attack on American policy toward China and for this reason we believe most American business men will resent the imputation that they, in opposition to the so-called "uplifters" favor a policy of "force and pressure" as the most suitable method of dealing with China. No one questions the fact that the leaders of America's philanthropic, educational and religious interests in China exert a considerable influence upon American policy toward China, but it is also a fact that behind the professional "uplifters" stands the American business man and financier. Unless we are seriously mistaken, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of the great financial house of J. P. Morgan and Company, leader in the China Consortium, was chairman of the campaign which raised some eight million gold dollars in the United States in 1920-21 for relieving distress caused by famine in China and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the Standard Oil interests, appropriated something like twelve million gold dollars for establishing and endowing the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking which is accomplishing so much in the investigation and eradication of disease and suffering in China. At the present several of the leading American missionary colleges and universities in China are engaged in raising funds in America and if we are not mistaken much of this money is coming from the very American commercial interests which have business dealings with China. Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the great American steamship interests in China has always been a liberal contributor toward the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and this column might be filled with the names of American commerical and financial leaders who contribute regularly to "uplift" movements in China.

THE Japanese protagonist quoted in the foregoing paragraph will probably come back and charge Messrs. Lamont, Rockefeller, Dollar and the rest with hypocrisy on the ground that they use religion and philanthropy to stimulate trade, but this charge will not get very far with thinking people who realize that most of the troubles involved in the so-called Far Eastern Question today are due to the "force and pressure" exerted upon China by imperialistic commercial, financial and governmental interests in the past. The Americans do want to trade in China and American business men in the field are just as impatient as other business men when their government does not always put on the "pressure" when it might be desirable from a dollars and cents standpoint. But from a general standpoint, American business men, along with the missionary and educational uplifters, realize that successful trade is a give and take proposition, and that a policy designed to help the Chinese people (America's trade customers) educationally and economically, and—if you please—culturally and politically, is good business policy in the long run. The statement has been made that the American people put back into China every year considerably more money for the so-called "uplift" work than the American merchants take out of China in the form of commercial profits. Our Japanese protagonist will probably say the Americans are a bunch of prize idiots for doing this, or he may declare that our preachers and professors are reducing us to poverty by giving away all of our hard-earned cash, but the trade statistics prove that American trade with China keeps on growing despite the efforts of the uplifters "who are discrediting us in the eyes of the world because we mix trade and sentiment."

IN CONCLUSION we would like to ask the Japanese protagonist responsible for this attack on American policy toward China, why, if American policy is producing such disastrous results in China, are all of the other nations following along and copying American methods. Japan, herself, has remitted, or at least has promised to remit the balance of her share of the Boxer Indemnity to China for "cultural and uplift" purposes and at the present time the Japanese are exerting themselves to cultivate the friendship of the Chinese people. Great Britain is doing the same thing and likewise the other nations. The United States is taking the lead in trying to find a solution for the Chinese problem that will remove, if possible, the necessity of another world war. The American people, generally speaking, do not know a great deal about the political situation in the Far East, but they are convinced of one thing and that is, that most of the trouble has its foundation in the weakness of China and the inability of the Chinese people to develop a stable government. Therefore the solution of the problem rests in a policy that will gradually strengthen China so that she can look after her own interests. Certainly this cannot be done at once and depends upon a number of factors,—gradual revision of the treaties to provide the Chinese Goverment with more revenues, development of Chinese courts, transportation, industries, and finally upon a policy of education or "uplift," if you please, which will enable the Chinese people to improve themselves so that they can look after their own affairs. If, as charged, it is part of the policy of the American Government to promote the so-called cultural interests in China, then we say, THANK GOD FOR ALTRUISM!

Indo-China To Have Fair at Hanoi

The Eighth Hanoi Fair will be held this year from November 28 to December 12, according to a booklet issued by the Chambre de Commerce de Hanoi, printed in French and English. The booklet contains plans of Hanoi and the situation of the fairground, as well as a map of Indo-China and much useful information.

Indo-China is a country surprisingly little known to many Far Easterners and Far Eastern travelers and the occasion of the Fair offers a good opportunity to visit the beautiful city of Hanoi which at present has an area one-eight of that of Paris. Hanoi is the seat of the Governor-General of Indo-China, of the military Commander-in-Chief, of the Bishop of Central Tonkin, and many important commercial enterprises and of 120,563 inhabitants at the last census.

Can Feng Be Dislodged from his Mongolian Stronghold?

BY TOM DOYLE

"HOW many men has China under arms?" asked an inquiring tourist after having seen grey clad soldiers at every way station on the Peking-Mukden line, saluting the train as it arrived and left, loafing about the platforms, boarding for a ride in a dining car which they turned into something resembling a pigsty, displacing paying passengers, and making themselves as generally obnoxious as anybody of undisciplined men, under arms and out of hand might be expected to do. Memories of a never to be forgotten ride from Fort Hancock to Camp Dix shortly after the war, with a truckload of recruits, all of them native Americans gone wild and requiring emergency and entirely unauthorized action on the part of a re-enlisting sergeant-major, softened feelings of disgust at the behavior of the men into one of contempt for their so-called and always absent officers, while the tourist was told that as near as can be estimated, there are one and one-half millions of troops, such as they are, distributed throughout the country, ranging all the way from fair in a few instances to exceedingly poor in general. A million and a half of armed men, and not a general to handle them. A million and a half of the makings of excellent soldiers, and not even a good top-sergeant to make men out of a handfull. It's a tragedy in one sense, but for the peace of mind of foreign chancelries perhaps it is a fortunate tragedy, although one need not be a military man to groan over the exasperating mistakes, made in pig-headed ignorance of their chosen professions, by the men who are hailed as general this and general that while the age-old army title of "general nuisance" would best fit them all.

The most glaring piece of military inaptitude in many years is now being enacted in the neighborhood of Kalgan where Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have between them, managed to force Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun back into a consolidated position upon the marches of Chihli, in the districts of Charhar and Suiyuan. Roughly the situation is this. The Kuominchun, consisting of anything from thirty thousand men up to the neighborhood of a hundred thousand, depending on whose estimate is taken, is dependent upon Soviet Russia for its replacement supplies of arms and ammunition. It can live on the country as far as commissary supplies are concerned, northern Chihli, Shansi and the two special administrative districts adjoining being rich in grain, sheep and cattle. Its sole worry, then, is ammunition which it cannot get through any Chinese source, and arms likewise. For more than a year the Russians have been taking care of the Kuominchun's ordnance requirements by shipments from Siberia through Urga and across the plains to Kalgan and Paotow, shipments made by motor truck, touring cars turned into cargo carriers and by the more primitive but surer means of camel caravans. Therefore the military problem facing the allied commanders, Wu and Chang is obvious. They have their enemy bottled up behind the Inner Wall. By the routes through the mountain passes he cannot get out and neither can they get in at him. So long as his ordnance stores continue to arrive in an uninterrupted stream his position is impregnable, that is, with the eternal proviso demanded as long in all summaries of military mattars in China, it is impregnable as he can keep his troops from turning on him, and the troops under Feng have the reputation of being kept under something approaching military discipline, whatever their faults may be.

Feng's Impregnable Position

So there sits the Christian General, with a mountain barrier between himself and the enemy, the passes blocked to any attack likely to be launched by the troops opposing him, his right flank resting on the railhead of the Peking-Suiyuan line at Paotow, his front following the rail in a long arc across the upper end of Shansi Province, through Tatung-fu which the Shansi troops have been unsuccessfully attempting to take for weeks, to his base at Kalgan, thence along the edge of the Mongolian plateau for a hundred and twenty miles out to Dolonor on the plateau itself, with a salient straight toward Peking by way of the rail line through the Nankow Pass which he holds in a tight grip, the rail being protected both by almost impenetrable mountains, in a military sense, and by what may be assumed to be a heavy garrison. Impregnable, on the face of it, that position, but look at his rear. His ammunition, the life blood of his plans, he can get in no other way save across a rolling plateau, over a trail that is seven hundred miles in length, a trail that cannot be garrisoned effectively by fixed posts, a road that cannot be satisfactorily patrolled, a line of communications which would cause the shade of Mosby to dance with glee, which would tempt an Allenby into going a-soldiering with Chinese for the fun of the thing. From Feng's left flank at Dolonor, the Mongolian plain rolls away into Manchuria at Taonanfu and borders Chang Tso-lin's domains clear up to the frontier of Siberia, all of it country which is nominally at least in Chang's hands and garrisoned by his troops. Below Dolonor some hundred miles, at Jehol, the ancient summer capital, there is a Manchurian garrison. Between Dolonor and Taonanfu there are reported to be large bodies of Manchurian cavalry. As near as can be figured from various reports, Chang Tso-lin has in the neighborhood of twenty thousand mounted troops, and it is to be supposed that the majority of them are up there on the plateau about Taonanfu. There is the whole military layout.

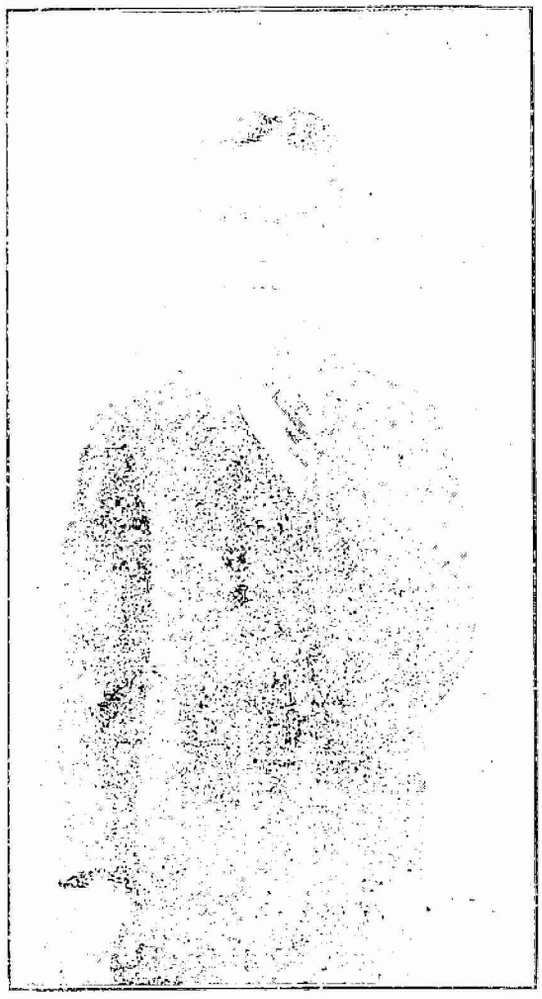
Feng has but one road over which to retreat. He cannot hope to get his army out of China and across Mongolia into Russia, even were his Bolshevik friends willing to have him. In a case of dire necessity he might be able to evacuate his entire force across south-eastern Mongolia into northern Kansu or even into Shensi, although either way would be difficult. But so long as he can keep open his lines of communication with Urga he is sitting pretty. He does'nt want to leave his present position where he can make life miserable for all China and especially so for the war lords who would rule Peking, for who can sleep comfortably within the Forbidden City while the bear cubs of Bolshevism growl just outside the gates? So Chang most evidently has on hand a single job, that of dislocating Feng's Kalgan Urga line of communication, which, once effective, sounds taps for the Kuominchun unless Feng can again substitute treachery and dollars for bullets. In other words Chang has an unexcelled opportunity to employ some of his greatly vaunted cavalry, troops which foreign officers, supposedly competent observers, have declared the equals of American regulars, and it seems reasonable to politely inquire why under the sun he does'nt launch a whirlwind cavalry attack on Feng's rear that will force things to a head and smoke him out of his hole, that will compel him either to attempt a counter-attack through the Nankow Pass upon Peking in an endeavor to break the junction between Wu's forces, or else to retire still deeper into the fastnesses of Central Asia, in Kansu, where his advance guards have already seized the reins of government and are giving the simple Mohammedan population a taste of militant Christianity according to Chinese interpretation.

Why Chang Does Not Strike

To this question there can be but two answers. Either Chang is afraid or he is a fool. He is afraid of something which his apologists have been covering very skillfully. Some time ago the foreign and Chinese papers reported Kalgan to be full of Buriat cavlary, of Bolshevised Mongol forces, all under Russian officers. It was rumored that a cavalry division rivalling the legion of Genhis Khan lay in support, just outside the gates of Kalgan and that when the moment arrived Feng would pour this horde of wild riders through the Nankow Pass and on to Peking. This yarn made nice reading. A writer of fiction could have written reams of dime novels over it, but it remained for people with noses for facts to unearth the inspiration of this remarkable camouflage. Feng had a hundred old Russian and Buriat instructors in Kalgan training his men. They doubtless wore remarkable costumes and looks every bit as villainous as they usually are. But they were no legion of "wild riders from Central Asia, sons of the mighty Ghengis," by a long shot.

Other lurid tales have come down from the land of the Living Buddha. One is to the effect of the Soviet having trained an army of some thirty thousand Mongol cavalry, under Russian officers. Of course, with the exception of a few black-legged foreigners whose political conduct would cause Ellis Island to ship them back to whence they came should they attempt to inflict themselves upon the United States, nobody save Russians has been able to get in and out of Urga to find out what actual conditions are for several months. But if the guess of a man who knows a great deal about that unhappy country from personal contact with its people, high and low, and long residence there, can be taken at any value at all, the Bolsheviks probably have managed to impound and hammer into submission and consequent moral perversion some three or four thousand Mongols whose effectiveness in anything but the most irregular of guerilla warfare would be extremely unsafe to bet upon. In the first place, despite all their lying press statements to the contrary the Russians have not made themselves liked in Mongolia. They came in to chase out a gang of Whites who were bad enough, though not half as bad as they were painted and who could have been brought around to something approaching sanity had the Chinese had common sense about five years ago, and once in they calmly appropriated the government, kicked out and eventually poisoned the Living Buddha, and set up a Soviet screen for one of the most bloodthirsty

Death of Peter S. Jowe



Peter S. Jowe (Chou Pei-te)

Peter S. Jowe, for several years correspondent for *The China Weekly Review* at Hankow and for several years contributor to newspapers in various parts of the Far East, died in Kuling on Monday, June 21, death being due to tuberculosis. Mr. Jowe was born in Hankow in 1898 and received his early education at St. John's Primary School of the American Church Mission. Later he attended St. Paul's School and the Cathedral Choir School and Middle School of Boone University. He then came to Shanghai and entered Nanyang College where he completed the arts course and began the study of civil engineering. However, he soon became interested in literary work and became a contributor to the columns of the *Review* while a student at Nanyang College. He was also editor of the college magazine.

Upon returning to Hankow he became correspondent for the *Review* and other papers and became well known as a writer on political events in Central China. In 1923 he established the *Independent News*, a daily paper in the English language which has now passed into American ownership and is known as the *Hankow Herald*, edited by Mr. Bruno Schwartz, who for several years was associated with Mr. Jowe. He was a member of the Hankow Crystal Club and for a time was adviser to Hsiao Yao-nan, tuchun of Hunan Province.

Mr. Jowe is survived by Mrs. Jowe and two children.

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regimes that even that part of the world, age old in blood lust as it is, has ever witnessed. The Mongols, knowing nothing and caring less about the rights of men with the exception of their right to eat and have their troubles all settled by feudal princes, took as kindly to Soviet doctrines as exemplified by wholesale horse and cattle stealing, accompanied by fiendish cruelty, as the retainers on an English manor in the time of King Richard would have, and reacted in about the same way, that is, they got as far from the Bolshevik lash as they could, accepted their doctrine with tongues in cheeks, and sharpened their knives for a day of retribution, while their princes took to hills to hatch up schemes for the undoing of this latest disaster to their ancient empire. So the chances of the Mongols having given the Soviet, and in consequence, Feng Yu-hsiang, any big cavalry division are mighty small. Rather, were Chang to send good troops into the country and offer to enlist Mongols against this Russo-Feng combination it is fairly certain that he would be swamped with recruits, eager to look across rifle sights at Bolshevisk stomachs, so popular are the disciples of Lenin among the Mongols.

All of which leads us back to the reason for Chang Tso-lin's failing to do the obvious thing and launch a cavalry attack in an attempt to drive Feng out of his present position. Of military reasons there can be just one. That is, his cavalry must be so utterly poor that he realizes its sole value to be in the nature of a threat, its sole use being to keep it concentrated at a strategic point, entirely out of danger but close enough to Feng's left flank and rear to be a menacing gesture, a menace enhanced by Feng's undoubted realization of a similar lack of reliability among his own men, better than his opponent's though they may be. And Chang's army, mind you, has been praised by foreign military experts as a model force.

Of course, the real trouble with the Manchurian forces, like those all over China, is that they lack trained officers. Chang Tso-lin may have a few hundred good officers, but those men are not on duty with cavalry, hanging around the edge of Mongolia. The cavalry at Taonanfu are undoubtedly officered by men as ignorant of the principles of military science as their rawest recruits. Unless a radical change has been wrought in a few months, their transport, their commissary, and their pay comes from the country through which they are passing, or in which they are stationed. Some Chinese cavalry man may possibly, at some time, groom his pony, but nobody ever caught him at it outside a show camp. Most of them ride like a sack of grain, requiring four times the remounts any real cavalry would need in order to keep off the ground. They regard soldiering merely as a legalized form of robbery, and who can blame them? Chang has doubtless spent enough money to turn out good troops, but where you have officers like his you will never have anything but an armed rabble, and it is a very fair guess that Chang, after all his hard luck of recent years, has come to put a lot more faith in dollars and deals, like his opponent in Kalgan, than in actual armed clashes where they can be avoided. For with five thousand real cavalry, he could put Feng into an untenable position within a month. The Russians might possibly come to Feng's aid in the form of a demonstration against Manchuria, but in the light of Japanese temper on the subject of northern Manchuria that is extremely improbable. The Russians are not fools in military matters. They know the dangers of the Urga-Kalgan line over which they are supplying Feng and it may be taken for granted that they have no idea of wasting men and money in grandiose military farces over that waterless stretch of plain where one brigade of good cavalry could completely disrupt the service of supplies of an army corps simply by swooping down, hitting hard and getting away quick, but the Russians doubtless also know that Chang's men are no good, at least no better than Feng's, because they have no officers worthy of the name, because they don't know what they are fighting over and care less, and that not even a Lawrence could make an effective fighting force of them because the inspiration is lacking. Chinese hatred of foreigners may some day fire Chinese troops into becoming good soldiers, but the hatred of one military politician for another will never infuse Chinese cavalry with the derringdo without which cavalry is not cavalry in the true sense of the word, but merely a mob of horses and men, of some use as a gesture, of no use in battle. If Chang has come to a realization of this one fact, he may in time forsake his present game of dirty politics and find a formula of clean patriotism for which his men will be willing to sacrifice themselves. In any case he must be gnashing his teeth in impotent rage as he sees his opportunity to drive a spear of cavalry into his enemy's jugular vein, knowing all the while that his cavalry is only an impotent mob, of mediocre men and costly horses. Chang is no fool, he knows his men.

Shanghai, June 26, 1926.

The Development of Aviation in China*

BY GEN. Z. Y. LEE

Chief, Technical Bureau, Aeronautical Department, Peking.

AVIATION is not a new subject: in some countries this comparatively new branch of transportation has already assumed such importance as to engage the attention of the most conservative business men. The apparent disinterestedness in this part of the world is not due to our shortsightedness; it is rather due to our preconception in the matter, as being a little premature to be worthy of serious consideration on a commercial basis under the existing conditions.

To begin with, I will give you some idea of what has already been done in aviation in the Chinese Republic, which is not yet known to the general public. The following facts will help to judge the future rate and extent of development of this new branch of work in China.

The First Planes

Interest in aviation in this country was first taken by the Chinese Government, just the reverse of the state of affairs in other countries. It was in 1910 when the Manchu Government sanctioned my petition for the practical development of aviation—I was then in England. Thereupon I joined the Bristol flying school, where I finished in the middle of 1912. Directly afterwards I came back with two machines of Austrian make. They were really the first aeroplanes purchased by the Chinese Government and the first lot that ever landed on Chinese soil.

As to the exact number of machines now in China, no one can tell with any amount of certainty. Aeronautical work on a small organized scale was started in 1913, when the Government purchased over one dozen machines of French make; with them over 100 pilots were trained. These machines lasted until 1920 and each of them was repaired over 150 times. The training work was carried on with little interruption; over 20 machines were built with foreign motors in the school, until when, during the last few years of this period through lack of funds and shortage of materials in account of the world war, the work was suspended.

In 1921 the activity was again revived through the purchase of a number of Handley Page machines of British make by the Board of Communications. They were intended for commercial purposes. In the following year there was an additional purchase of a number of Vicker's machines. They, too, were for commercial use. But unfortunately the plan of the Peking-Shanghai air line did not get further than Tsinanfu in the Northern section for various reasons. Just imagine the service which could have been rendered if the line were still running. During my long connection with aviation work, I can say that some of the Chinese pilots' willingness to take risks is astonishing, a fact which was even acknowleged by the foreign instructors who came with the newer machines. They were rather surprised in 1921, upon their arrival in Peking, to see the machines in use which in their opinion were more suited to the museum than for flying in the air. Upon being told if they did not fly in these machines, they had nothing else to fly in, the foreign pilots unanimously declared that they would not think of flying in any of them, even for a pension.

Another instance was about three years ago, when a Chinese pilot with a Vickers machine for eight passengers, took 15 people and their light personal belongings from Shanhaikwan to Tientsin. The safe arrival of this overloaded machine surprised many people, including the pilot himself. Cases like that are too numerous to mention. Chinese carpenters are especially suited for airplane construction. Tinsmiths and brass-smiths are also good. But construction of engines in this country must be deferred sometime yet. China's topographical and climatic conditions —more so in the North—are also very adaptable for aerial navigation. In the South, during the wet season, with a metal plane and an experienced pilot, one may perhaps easily navigate above the clouds, which are usually very low. With a small fraction of the funds and time required for the construction of railways, China can in a few years time have a network of airways by means of which there will not be a corner of Chinese territory that cannot be reached within a week or less. By good ground organization night flying may be as safe as day flying.

Over the coast and wide rivers air lines are more practical and safer, as one may land anywhere. For the same reason, ground organization would be simpler and more economical. I do not intend to suggest airways to replace railways; land, water and air transit all have their own advantages and disadvantages and one cannot displace the other but they can help each other.

At present we have about 300 flyers, over 200 machines of various capacities and makes, mostly from France, England and America and a few other countries, and about a dozen air bases distributed in different parts of the country. It is the plan of the Aeronautical Department in Peking, as soon as the political situation shall improve, to pursue its entire energy to commercial and civil aviation, the success of which to a certain extent will require the cooperation of the friendly nations, as is the case with other branches of work. Here in the South Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is a strong advocate of peaceful and constructive work beneficial both to the people and the country; the establishment of commercial aviation in this part of China will be one of his peace-promoting plans. Its realization will not be long in coming because he has all the necessary materials and personnel for the establishment of aerial lines besides the friendly counsel he is sure to receive from representatives of different nations with whom he is continually in contact.

**From an address delivered by Gen. Lee at the Union Club of China, Shanghai, on June 22, 1926.*

Problems of East and West Similar

BY ARCHIBALD ROSE, C. I. E.

Former British Commercial Attache in China, now connected with the British-American Tobacco Co.

I do not believe that China has changed in any fundamental sense. It remains the greatest agricultural country in the world, the home of a fine sturdy stock, of a tough social fabric, and of an age-long civilization rooted in the very life of the Chinese race.

A New Spirit In The Air

But there is a new spirit in the air, a restlessness, perhaps a divine discontent. China has represented for many centuries a civilization rather than a nation in the modern sense, and its people may well be proud of the fact. But there is something in our modern outlook, emanating perhaps from the material developments of modern life, which inevitably creates an active political consciousness, and makes people introspective and sensitive about themselves and their relation to others. The Chinese are of all peoples the least self-conscious, but even they have not escaped the self-consciousness of nationalism. It is causing them a great deal of present suffering and trouble but they could hardly have escaped it now that they are in close contact with the outer world. And it would not have affected them so widely and so deeply unless it met some great need.

They have been through a long period of stagnation, political, social and material. Their life and civilization had become static and conventionalized, and that was not a natural or a healthy state for an essentially vital people. And now, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a process of change and development and growth has begun. We and they are asking the same question—whither will it lead them?

Britain and China

I do not intend to try and answer that question, but it may help however if I just touch upon our own relations with China, and especially with the China of this new era. The British have been in fairly close contact with the Chinese for several centuries and I have never met an Englishman who has known the Chinese well who has not conceived for them a great regard, and a great respect. They have a kindliness and courtesy, a common-sense and a sense of humor, a high standard of honor in business and an appreciation of friendship, which make them good companions and good colleagues. So much for personal relations.

Our political relations have not been quite so simple. With their long tradition of exclusiveness the Chinese were disposed to look askance at the advent of foreign traders, who brought new methods, new ideas, and very soon the bu tling effectiveness of a civilization that had been a good deal shaken up by the industrial revolution. They were only too glad that the newly-arrived foreign communities should be isolated in a few little treaty ports along the coast and on the banks of the great Yangtze River. And that they should lead their own lives under their own system of law. A hundred years ago Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow were villages on the mud. Hongkong was a barren rock. The energy, enterprise and experience of the new arrivals, many

of whom were British, but among whom were representatives of nearly every nationality, have turned these villages into some of the finest ports in the world. And they have been greatly aided in their task by the Chinese, to whom has fallen the bulk of the wealth and prosperity thus created, mainly from new production and trade.

Heart Of The Chinese Problem

And this brings me to the very heart of the Chinese problem, so far as that problem arises out of the contact of East and West. Had the economic and intellectual position of the West remained what it was during the first century after the establishment of definite trade relations with China; had Europe remained, as China has remained, unchanged in essentials; had its culture not been influenced by a rapidly-changing technique which upset in its turn the balance of power between classes and industries, thus creating a complex of new social and political and administrative requirements,—the Chinese problem in its present form would never have arisen. But, behind the direct problem created by the contact of races, a far vaster problem—the contact of technique, of one form of civilization with another has emerged. And that is why it is so difficult to find a solution for our common troubles.

The problem of race contact is really a simple one for honesty, fair-dealing, and respect for the rights and feelings of others are qualities which are sufficient to solve it. And those qualities are not lacking either in the Chinese or in their western visitors.

The Westerner In China

But the Westerner in China has moved with his times. He started as a trader, the child of a settled static civilization bringing to the East a few unchanging products in exchange for China's silks and tea and spices. He has become a "culture-carrier"—the living embodiement of a civilization in a constant flux of ideas and aspirations, which are not yet fully coordinated and whose effects on the civilization from which they spring are not yet clear even to the most far-sighted and disinterested observer.

It is worth while to speculate for a moment as to what would have happened in China if the West had not experienced its economic revolution: but if the communication of its experiences to China had been undertaken exclusively by Chinese, we must assume that communication through some channel was inevitable in an awakened world.

The special problem of race contact would not then have arisen. But that vaster problem—the changing technique would have remained. The same clash would have been manifested between the younger and the older generation. The same social problems, arising from the same causes, would have emerged. China would have had to face the same economic oppositions of interest, the same administrative readjustments, the same aesthetic question—whether the immemorial arts and culture of a people can survive the disruptive power of new forces based on mechanical invention.

Effect of Scientific Advance

These problems would have arisen in China because they have arisen in the West, because they are problems not of race, but of those vast forces liberated by invention and discovery and still beyond the control of human foresight. We are told that science has no boundaries, and we can hardly dispute the truth of that contention. But we do not always realize that the advance of applied science is both constructive and disruptive in its effect. Scientific advance necessarily involves hurried social readjustment, violent administrative changes, intellectual and moral ferment, and a perpetual clash between the old and the new.

At the moment the West is blamed for China's troubles, because the West has chanced to introduce this new knowledge. The onus is laid on the messenger; but it is the message which has mattered. The West is a victim of the disruptive forces equally with the East. East and West are in fact faced by a common problem—the new hopes, the new fears, the new wealth, the new discontents, of forces that have been freely liberated but which are still but loosely controlled.

The inevitable difficulties of transition in China may have been intensified by the fact that the communication of these new forces was conducted through people of other nationalities.

There are three things which I should like to say in this connection. The first is that the desire for gain was not born into the world with modern mechanical invention. The second, that the desire for gain is not the monopoly of any single race or continent. The third, and most important, that it is easy to attribute to others a clearness of vision and consistency of purpose in a limitless desire for gain whatever it may cost in suffering. One is too apt to forget that those others stand to suffer from much more common human limitations from shortsightedness, ignorance and bewilderment.

Capital and Labor

These are limitations to which all men are prone, and from which capitalists escape no more than other people. You will all agree with me in wishing that capitalists should realize fully their responsibilities to labor, whether that labor be of the East or the West. And you will be glad to know that your fellow-countrymen in China have made a stand for a fuller knowledge and understanding between capital and labor. And that they have worked consistently to make their factories, and every industrial activity in which they participate, factors in the constructive as distinct from the disruptive forces of the new civilization. Capitalism, wisely directed, has already done much to aid the constructive side of the new forces in China and to direct them into channels of helpfulness. Its opportunities in this direction are almost limitless. Railways and quick transport; time and trouble-saving appliances; better and ampler supplies of food and of all the necessaries and comforts of life; education and human companionship; these can all be facilitated by the wise direction of capital, and thus ease the strain of the new disruptive forces. I can assure you that the Chinese have as full an appreciation both of the material and the non-material advantages of a generous standard of life as any people in the world.

One word more. The impact of new forces in China has come not from England alone but from the West—from Europe and America and through Japan. If every Englishman and every British firm were to leave China to-morrow the main elements of the China problem would remain as they are today for the problem is not one of race, but of the contact of cultures and ways of life, in regard to which there is a fundamental unity in all western civilization.

Political Changes In China

I shall not attempt today to give you any detailed account of the present political position in China. Strange names and events follow one another with kaleidoscopic bewilderment. But they are after all only phases in a great process of change, a vast human and cultural movement. The Chinese are trying to build up a new form of government, a new machinery of administration, a new system of communications, and a new standard of life. They have found the task one of enormous difficulty, for they are dealing with a vast country and a very numerous people. The struggle has been marked by five years of incessant civil strife involving untold losses to the people and to the national assets of China. They will work out their own salvation in their own good time. A certain nucleus of credit and stability and security, has been maintained in the international administrations of the treaty ports and the customs service, during a period which would otherwise have been one of general chaos. But it would not be wise for the west to try and impose its will. Nor would it be just or neighbourly to refuse help if it should be sought by China from those of us who have already bought our experience in the first stages of this new era of invention that has so transformed the world.

The Chinese have made up their mind to play an active part in the world of today, in its politics, its commerce and its industry, in its League of Nations, its education and its life, and they have capacity and a personality which will most certainly attract attention and secure a fair proportion of leadership in many of the world's activities. Chinese influence in the world will count for a great deal in the next generation. To get in tune with that influence, with the thought and aspirations and activities of China, will be one of the great adventures of a world which is embarking on a new form of civilization, full of promise, full of hope, full of problems—and with a still uncharted course.

Death of Former U. S. Court Judge

Lebbeus Redman Wilfley, first judge of the United States Court for China, died at his home at Otter Reck Drive, Bellehaven, N. Y., on May 26, death being caused by pneumonia. Judge Wilfley was 59 years old and is survived by Mrs. Wilfley and his brother, former United States Senater, Xenophon P. Wilfley. Judge Wilfley began his official life as Attorney-General of the Philippines and it was from this position that he was appointed Judge of the U. S. Court for China on July 5, 1906, this tribunal having just been created by Act of Congress to supersede the Consular Courts. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the N. Y. Bankers Club and the Greenwich Country Club. Following his resignation as judge of the United States Court here, he returned to America and has been engaged in the practice of law at 120 Broadway, N. Y.

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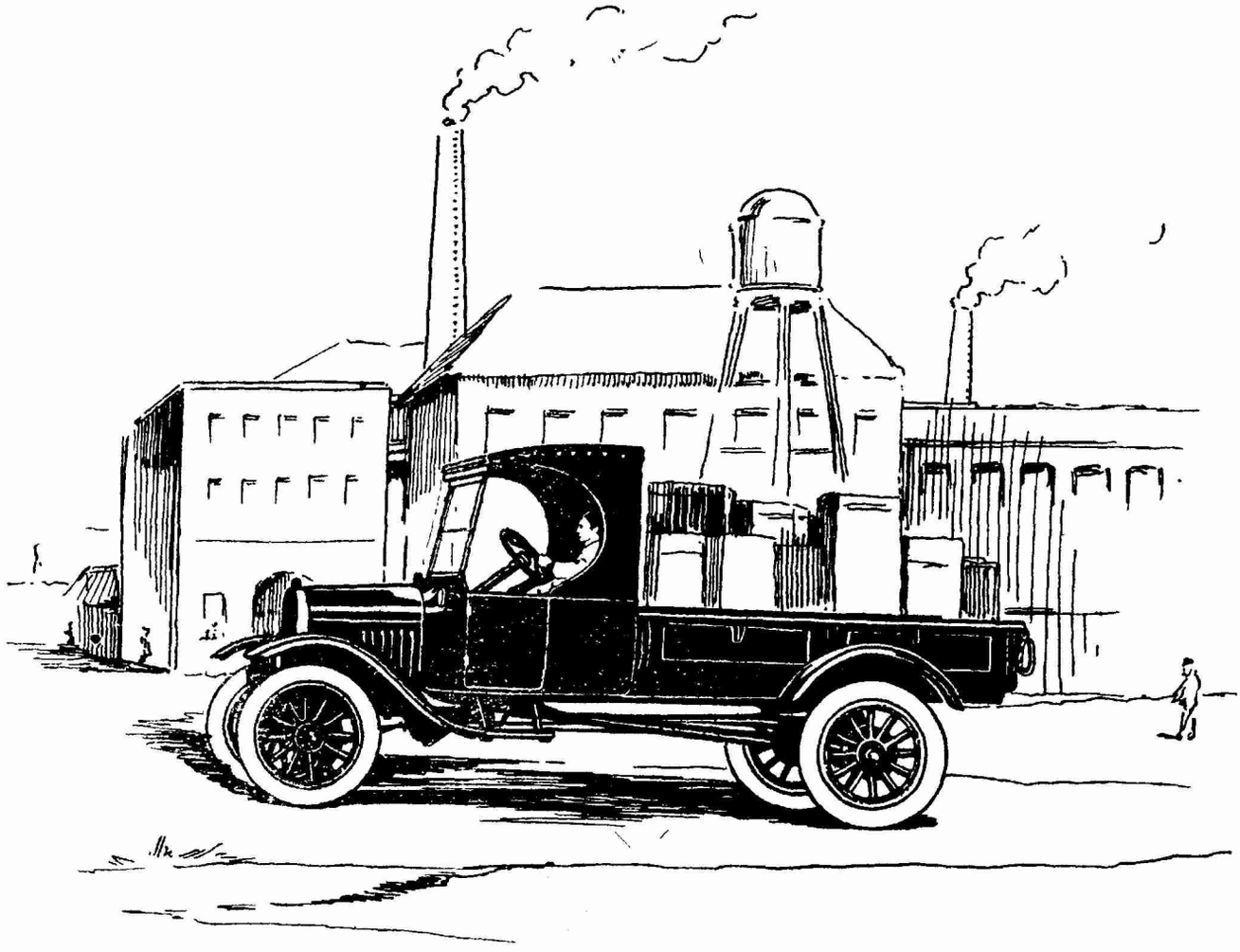

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Gun-Running an Organized Business in Shanghai

BY PERCIVAL FINCH IN *The Shanghai Times*

"ARMS and the man" is a phrase having particular application to Shanghai, where armed crime is one of the most difficult problems facing the Municipal Police. Scarcely a day passes without a robbery, kidnapping case or even murder being chronicled in the newspapers, and in each case the central fact is that the criminal or criminals are well-armed with modern automatics, such as a criminal in any Western country is likely to possess.

While police work in such cases aims at arresting those responsible for the crime, there is a larger field of investigation and work among the people who smuggle the arms into Shanghai and place them within limits of purchase by the many criminals frequenting this great metropolis which displays its wealth most ostentatiously.

Organized Business

Recent reports of arms seizures, including one on a British ship where the largest haul of the year was made by the Municipal Police, has attracted attention to the arms smuggling evil. But really, the arms-running going on in Shanghai at the present time is far greater and more extensive than can be conjectured from an occasional seizure by the authorities. So highly organized has this business grown, and so large is the demand for arms by criminals, offering huge profits for those making the transaction, that the business has acquired appalling dimensions. Although frequent seizures are reported, it is doubtful whether the actual quantity of arms and ammunition seized by the police, Customs or any other authority exceeds more than 5 per cent of the total quantity smuggled into Shanghai in the course of a year.

Shanghai has various civil wars and concentrations of troops around the Settlement to thank for a great increase in armed crime in recent years. A few years ago, when about 50 armed robberies occurred in a year, there was a fluttering of hearts at the menace. Last year, this number was pushed back into the pale of forgotten things by the great increase in armed crime. A positive fact has been established: while there is war around Shanghai there are few robberies because the people who commit them are drafted into the army. As soon as fighting ceases and "peace" is declared, then the influx of criminals starts. After that, an abnormal crime wave sets in and takes some time before it disappears.

Army, A Training School

To recent wars can be attributed the increased crime sheet in recent years, for, as a veteran police officer said to me: "The army is the finest school of training in crime. Nobody in China joins the army unless he is of a semi-criminal, loafer class, unable to earn an honest living. In the army he learns the use of fire-arms, and that knowledge he turns to his own account. Instead of any patriotic activity, he leaves the army and preys on his fellow men, using his army training to get a living at the point of the gun."

Of course, without a gun the potential criminal is helpless, but it is remarkably easy for a man to buy a gun in Shanghai at present. A huge trade in gun-running has developed between dealers in Shanghai and dealers in European countries, who are able to buy guns easily and cheaply from the manufacturers. These guns are brought here by the crews of various boats plying between the two parts of the world. Who brings them and how, are questions only for the police to solve, but it can safely be stated that on most ships there are sailors, of different nationalities, who are not averse to stooping to such a method of making money. Above all, the chief offenders are Chinese firemen and other grades of sailors.

Big Profits Assured

It is a little-known fact that a sailor can buy a gun at a Continental port and sell it in Shanghai at 400 per cent profit. A first-class Mauser automatic, bought in Hamburg for the equivalent of $30, can be sold easily in Shanghai for $120. Smaller weapons are sold on an equally profitable basis. Most of the arms entering Shanghai are brought in small batches by sailors making small deals.

The organization of gun-running built up in recent years is amazing in its ramifications. First of all there are the men who supply the sailors in European countries and in Japan. Secondly, there are the sailors who bring them to Shanghai. Thirdly, there are the men who buy them and sell them to the criminal elements who want them. The Shanghai dealers are perhaps the most clever of the lot. Reliable knowledge of approaching arms shipments is known among people in the business.

Smuggling Guns Ashore

When the ship enters—none of the officers or persons in charge of the ship having the slightest knowledge of what is happening—the dealer ashore sends his agent on board the ship to ask for "the article waiting for him." Most of these agents are dupes who know they are carrying contraband, but generally do not know the nature of it, or any of the details. They are paid to go on board the ships, take a parcel from a man who is signalled out to them by some peculiar article of clothing, or distinguishing sign on his person, and take it ashore.

The men who are the brains of the business very rarely reveal themselves. Everything is entrusted to agents, and even then when the agent has to deliver the goods to a stated place the "brains" take no chances. Other agents see that the coast is clear when the man brings the parcel, and the "chief" never appears until everything is safe. He takes no chances that the police may have wind of the deal and are watching for him. He never appears until agents have established comparative safety. Otherwise, the agents are arrested and he escapes.

One Individual Haul

Once the arms are ashore it is easy for the dealers to sell them. The average price for a good automatic is $50, and this gives a good margin of profit. Some of the guns sold in this way are first-class weapons, but recently many guns seized on armed robbers and others, on inspection, have proved to be "seconds," weapons having small defects and rejected by the manufacturers, but capable of killing a man if needs be. Showing the range of weapons obtainable in Shanghai, here is a description of six guns taken from one gang: One a big 45 Mauser automatic, capable of being fitted with additional stock and used as a sort of long-distance gun; two smaller calibre Mausers; one Colt 38; a French or Belgian automatic of the Colt pattern; and another automatic pistol of a standard type but of unknown make, probable English or American.

Sailors' dumps and grog shops ashore are the marts where guns and information are retailed. Tea shops are the marts where transactions for sales and purchase of guns are made. Elaborate organizations have been built up in Shanghai for dealing in guns, the gangs being numerous and having chiefs and sub-chiefs, about whom there is an aura of mystery because of the intricate system of employing agents and go-betweens for safety.

Among the criminal gangs the "tong" fraternities flourish and are a special study in themselves. Tongs are theoretically provincial or even political semi-secret societies, but in Shanghai they are criminal gangs, the "red" and "yellow" tongs predominating. Gang vengeance and terrible cruelty keep them together, there being no mercy shown to the man suspected of informing the police. It is these tongs which provide the men who commit the big robberies and crimes: the smaller robberies are committed by independent smaller gangs of the ignorant coolie type.

Guns On Credit

These gangs are the buyers of guns. They buy them from the dealers who smuggle them ashore, or from soldiers who are well-armed and are disposed to sell their weapons during a retreat. The market is continually active in the gun line, but the amazing fact has recently been disclosed that there actually exist in Shanghai agencies which lend guns to armed robbers for a percentage of the takings. The police have found that these agencies will equip a whole gang with serviceable pistols on the understanding that the agencies get 30 per cent of the proceeds, "no pay" if the raid on the shop or house proves to be a failure.

These agencies are well-protected against arrest. Time and place are fixed for the return of the guns and payment of the share. If the men do not turn up at that time then the agent knows something has happened, that something being police interference, and the agent immediately decamps.

The arms running and arms dealing evil in Shanghai at present is one of greatest difficulty because the conflict of jurisdiction of the areas making up the city of Shanghai militates against speedy action against the offenders. Another factor is the constitution of the port of Shanghai.

The Whangpoo river is largely lined with private wharves where the police have no right to enter, although, within the last few months, they have gained greater liberties in this respect. Again, the many docks and jetties under different jurisdictions, on each side of the river, are easy places to land guns. The authorities governing the port of Shanghai conflict in scope. The Customs may not search a

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ship until it is tied up to a wharf, and, in this case, difficulty has been experienced in getting permission to do the searching.

In Shanghai, dockland and warfland are a vague, lumbering area, running either side of the Whangpoo for eight miles, with varying degrees of enclosure. The result is that little difficulty is experienced by gun runners in bringing their cargoes ashore and placing more death-dealing weapons at the disposal of the large criminal fraternity in Shanghai. While this haphazard authority exists along the waterfront of Shanghai there can be no diminution of arms-running.

To be Paid "When the War is Over"

The above is a reproduction of one of the Shantung Provincial army notes, millions of which have been circulated in the Shantung and Chihli districts and as a result of which thousands of Chinese merchants and shopkeepers have been forced into bankruptsy. The inscription at the top is "Provincial Army-Note of Shantung," and on each side it states that the note will be redeemed for silver "after the war." The inscription under the picture states that the note, which is for $1, may be used in payment of taxes or "for shopping." It contains the "chops" of the Military and Civil Governors and the Financial Bureau of Shantung. According to a recent report from the North, adverse public opinion among the Shantung people had forced Marshal Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, to destroy the printing presses and plates which had been used in the printing of this currency.

G. E. Whittaker, representative in the Far East for the Universal Winding Company of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. Whittaker and their child, departed last week for Tsingtao where they will spend the summer.

Paul R. Wright, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, accompanied by Mrs. Wright, arrived in Shanghai last week on a general tour of the Far East and after several days here they expect to proceed to Manila for a stay of several days.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier and Minister of Finance, now in Shanghai, was arrested on a Mixed Court warrent on Monday, June 28, the arrest being made by Municipal police at the Missions Building where the former official was attending a meeting of the Anti-Opium Association. The arrest was the outcome of a civil action in connection with a dispute concerning the affairs of the Chang Mining and Smelting Company. The arrest caused a considerable commotion in local official circles and within a short time Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs, V. K. Ting, mayor of Shanghai and others were at the Mixed Court offering to put up bail. After a considerable discussion bail was fixed at Tls. 10,000 and Mr. Hsiung was released.

The following program will be given at the Fourth of July celebration by the American community on Saturday, July 3, the exercises to be held at the Shanghai Race Club:

1.—Medley of American Songs and Anthems: Shanghai Municipal Band.
2.—Assembly Singing of Star Spangled Banner: Accompaniment by Shanghai Municipal Band. Singing led by Mr. Geo. A. Fitch.
3.—Distribution of Toys and Balloons.
4.—Maypole Dance by Children of American School.
5.—Games and Contests, Three legged race, Egg race, Obstacle race, Potato race.
6.—Amusement Park Donkey rides, (Courtesy S. M. C. Fire Brigade and P. W. D.)
7.—Musical Selection: Old Kentucky Home. Municipal Band.
8.—Musical Selection: Dixie. Municipal Band.
9.—Moving Pictures: (Courtesy B. A. T.)
10.—Basket Supper. Ice Cream, Popcorn and Lemonade.

China's Exports to U. S. for May, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the various officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of May 1926 and for the period January 1, 1926, to May 31, 1926, excluding Canton for May 1926.

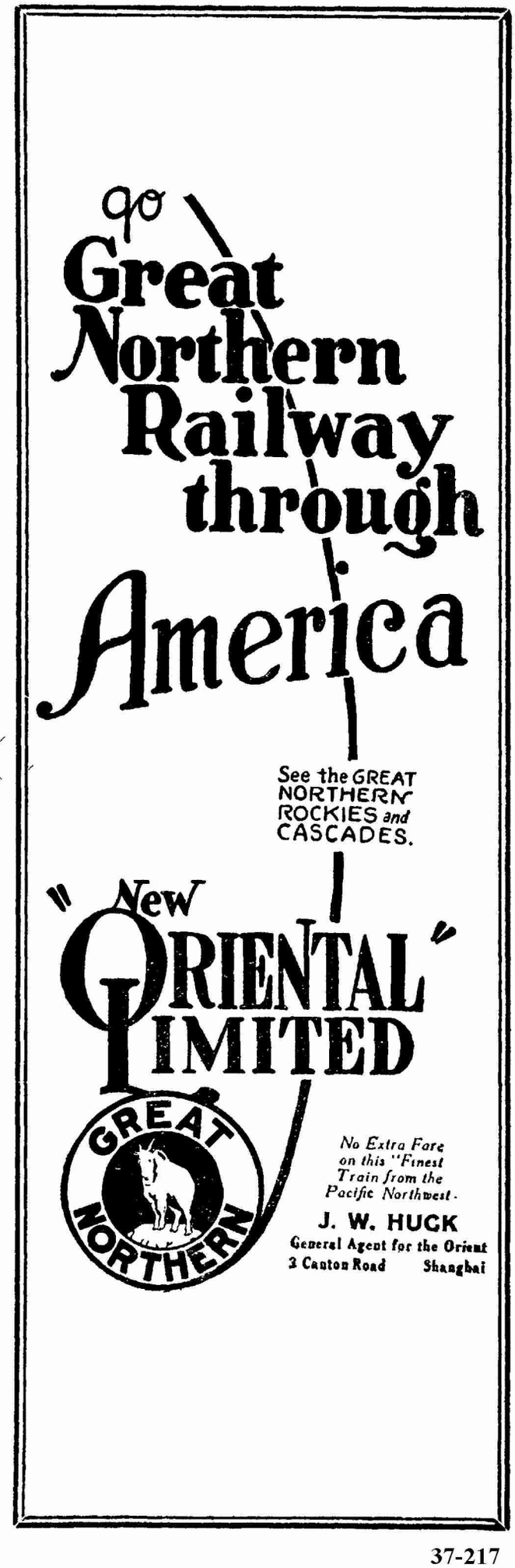
IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	May 1926 Quantity	May 1926 Value	Total for year up to May 31, 1926 Quantity	Total for year up to May 31, 1926 Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen „	„	.....	.....	130,000	20,776
Egg Products, froz.	„	209,212	22,272	376,104	25,345
Albumen, dry	„	568,800	38 ,024	1,260,540	540,413
„ frozen	„	150,000	16,824	270,640	32,882
Yolk, dry	„	164,500	40,832	387,700	102,400
„ frozen	„	43,931	5,775	541,757	89,599
Liquid	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	3,100		1f,103	
	lbs.	129,773	22,180	649,213	120,160
Calf skins	pcs.	.....	.....	524	
	lbs.	.....		820	255
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....		.....	
Cow hides	pcs.	1,000		1,381	
	lbs.	17,737	4,080	22,684	6,530
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	15,000		47,097	
	lbs.	.....	6,296	39,578	26,643
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	1,597,577		6,496,230	
	lbs.	980,110	1,045,332	5,343,132	5,444,769
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	1,402		8,387	
	lbs.	1,356	1,794	11,019	9,287
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	19,458		232,800	
	lbs.	.....	40,975	.....	408,793
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	36,793	79,072	54,009	128 074
Ermine	„	2,802	6,299	22,799	42,757
Fox, all kinds	„	9,803	135,677	35,584	300,163
Hare and rabbit	„	368,864	57,869	721,824	162,251
Kolinsky	„	28,518	88,433	396,500	1,016,735
Lynx	„	21	372	136	2,521
Marmot	„	50,829	78,010	1,090,220	1,681,648
Marten	„	58	316	269	3,205
Raccoon	„	39,958	38,171	41,952	50,576
Sable	„	298	22,089	2,777	1268,78
Squirrel	„	168,952	201,894	2,261,854	2,181,080
Weasel	„	162,229	244,553	1,234,800	2,053,523
Wolf	„	1,875	25,828	5,939	78,280
All others	„	412,372	616,992	1,397,764	2,251,621
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	„	1,710	4,761	31,952	86,415
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	9,474	13,388	35,352	43,673
All other mfrs.	„	33,679	203,243	.....	451,956
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	151,951	56,697	1,001,969	390,053
Intestines, etc.	„	221,138	203,835	.....	1,470,545
Total			$3,663,253		$19,656,678

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	61,200	1,551	244,565	7,829
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	799,732	15,318	12,508,168	231,264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Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....	35,200	9,142
Peanuts, shelled	„	8,714,008	375,448	39,887,480	1,505,067
Peanuts, unshelled	„	580,000	22,694	2,920,810	106,410
Walnuts, shelled	„	316,900	37,814	1,942,270	402,526
„ unshelled	„	.....	.....	203,300	13,558
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	600,170	13,239	2,316,085	53,573
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	.....	.....	772,100	34,308
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	395,596	14,877	.....	76,462
Bean oil	„	4,372,352	283,939	9,917,492	747,692
Peanut oil	„	1,733,022	262,275	6,743,010	710,965
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	2,538,729	280,415	22,500,700	2,496,013
All other oils	„	.....	.....	25,598	4,167
Vegetable tallow	„	914,841	80,043	2,552,925	232,766
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	2,527,420	298,370
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....	878,597	44,795
Tea	„	40,066	8,998	569,422	94,291
Total			$1,396,611		$7,071,339

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)

Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	15,195	7,282	80,756	39,076
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	11,200	3,070	23,499	6,414
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	448,070	52,140	1,693,654	188,026
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....	898
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	2,585	558
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	25,567
Total			$62,412		$260,539

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)

Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	1,959,299	401,442
„ waste	„	30,566	3,350	214,181	28,389
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	185,100	.....	1,014,313
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	120	.....	22,105
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile & mfrs. n. o. l.	value	.....	45,876	.....	225,288
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	28	.....	498
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	750	438	26,342	22,266
„ fibre	„	336	5,496	1,271	17,580
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	471	3,913	228,125	40,155
Strawbraid	yards	4,281,060	83,515	41,119,694	119,714
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	56,499	440,852	229,899	1,888,969
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	821,236	174,314	5,064,740	1,265,081
Hair, goat	„	5,500	3,955	98,828	20,742
„ camel	„	158,767	82,681	291,381	145,192
„ horse	„	72,965	56,620	519,726	364,556
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	157,052	60,507	789,279	354,173
„ nets, human	„	7,951	63,305	45,424	398 836
„ all other	„	136,815	54,084	466,375	183,640
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	167,122	686,298	2,640,448	13,564,091
„ wild	„	175,577	430,719	612,210	1,729,934
„ waste	„	208,229	145,862	1,985,323	1,562,699
„ piece goods	„	2,041	15,917	38,974	292,076
„ embroideries	value	.....	5,171	.....	61,106
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	3,561	.....	38,092
„ pongees	lbs.	22,829	74,753	151,523	486,370
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	26,122
Total			$2,626,435		$24,284,239

(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)

Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	213	.....	70,087
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	1,434	.....	76,523
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	.....	25,292
Lacquerware	„	.....	609	.....	8,599
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	14,201
Umbrellas	Nos.	19,384	4,034	163,550	39,132
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....		.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	1,406	.....	7,599
Total			$7,686		$434,433

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	6,477	.....	47,304
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	4,564	.....	25,013
Precious stones	„	.....	1,101	.....	3,234
Total			$12,142		$75,551

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	56,000	7,387	409,853	73,511
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	336,000	22,260	.....	207,835
„ regulus	„	1,758,400	197,517	.....	1,340,840
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	29,820	.....	139,856
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	251
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	737	.....	3,713
Total			$257,721		$1,693,523

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	.....	429
Musk	„	10	1,505	66	13,760
Antimony, oxide	„	280,000	30,352	.....	180,671
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	.....	.....	1,538,776	347,048
Total			$31,857		$541,908

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	31,444	.....	140,322
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	312,045	425,188	1,018,195	1,330,870
Household & personal effects	value	.....	10,068	.....	31,461
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	485,161	.....	1,632,772
Totals			$951,861		$3,135,425
GRAND TOTALS*			$9,009,978		$57,232,635

*Excluding Canton for May

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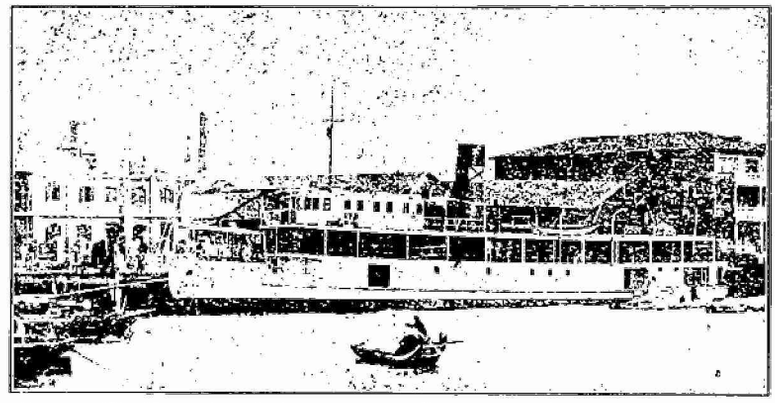

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Men and Events

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier and new director of the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau at Tientsin is visiting in Shanghai.

Miss Emily Wilder, the founder of the Tientsin Theosophical Lodge, died in that city on Wednesday, June 16, her death being due to smallpox.

E. W. Frazar, head of E. W. Frazar and Company of Tokyo, who is now on a business trip in North China, addressed the Tientsin Rotary Club on Thursday, June 17.

Ralph Roundtree, American artist, specializing in Far Eastern subjects, held an exhibition and sale of his products in Shanghai this week at the Chinese-American Publishing Company.

Jabin Hsu, former assistant and Chinese Editor of *The China Press*, Shanghai, who has been appointed editor of the *Far Eastern Times*, is visiting in Shanghai for a few days prior to taking up his new work.

The Rev. John Murray of the Presbyterian Mission has retired from active service in China and has departed for Los Angeles where he will make his home with his son, W. C. Murray. Rev. Murray came to China in 1876.

Y. Nakagawa who is connected with the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Tientsin is visiting in Shanghai, and is staying at the Kosei Hotel on Boone Road. Mr. Nakagawa was formerly connected with the Japanese forces in Tsingtao.

Hollington K. Tong, English Secretary with the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau, Tientsin, and contributing editor to *The China Weekly Review* for North China, has been appointed editor and manager of the *Yung Pao*, a new Chinese newspaper in Tientsin.

Mrs. Silas Strawn and daughter arrived in Shanghai last week from a visit at Manila. Mrs. Strawn is the wife of the American delegate to the Chinese Customs and Extraterrial conferences in Peking. After a few days visit here they will proceed to Peking to join Mr. Strawn.

The Chinese National Road Construction Association opened its campaign for funds at a meeting held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Monday, June 28. Those in charge of the campaign are: Leader, Tong Shao-yi; chief advisor, V. K. Ting; chairman, C. T. Wang and vice-chairman, Hsu Yuan.

F. L. Mayer, counsellor of the American Legation at Peking arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, June 26 following a trip to Canton where he investigated the alleged anti-American propaganda which has been circulated by radical organizations. Mr. Mayer expected to depart for Peking on Tuesday, June 29.

The Columbia Pacific Shipping Company which operates ships between Portland and other northern Pacific Coast ports and the Orient, has announced the opening of an office in Manila which will be under the management of E. W. Latie. Mr. Latie was formerly connected with the Admiral Line in Kobe and Hongkong.

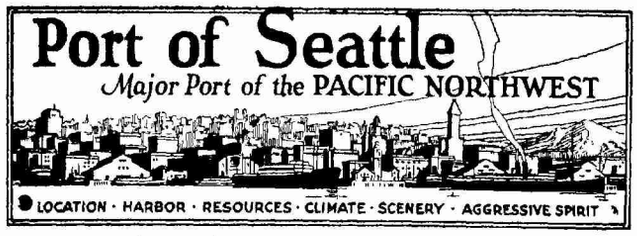
Tao Leng-yueh, Chinese artist whose modern paintings attracted considerable attention at the recent art exhibit in Shanghai, is planning to publish shortly a handsome booklet containing reproductions of his principal works. Mr. Tao is a native of Soochow, but is residing temporarily in Shanghai with friends at No. 87 Rue Wagner, French Concession.

Chinese students desirous of going to Germany for educational purposes, must in the future obtain the sanction of the Ministry of Education, according to an announcement of the Ministry recently. The announcement states that many students going to Germany have experienced difficulties owing to insufficient funds, hence the new order.

Russian refugees in China are in for further trouble if one is to believe a recent report from Mukden which states that all Russians in China must register with the Chinese Government and present proof that they are not members of the "Red" party and those failing to register and present satisfactory evidence regarding their political affiliations are to be deported.

Some 70 of the 200 members of the new German Country Club in Shanghai attended the official opening of the temporary premises at No. 60 Great Western Road, on Sunday, June 27. K. F. Melchers, president of the Club, delivered an address explaining that the present organization, which is known as the Deutcher Gartenklub, is a successor to the Deutches Gartenklub and the Club Concordia which existed in Shanghai before the World War.

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Shipping interests, will be the guest of honor at a tiffin to be given on



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TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

37-220

Monday, July 5, by the Union Club of China, the members of the Club being permitted to bring guests. The tiffin will be at 12:30 o'clock. Capt. Dollar is arriving in Shanghai on July 2 as a passenger on the *President Grant* of the Admiral Line, the first of the ships of this service to be taken over by the Dollar Company following the purchase from the United States Government.

The British-American Tobacco Company has contributed the sum of $1,000 toward the relief of refugees in the Peking district.

O. G. Steen, manager of the Shanghai office of the Dollar Company, who went to Japan several days ago meet Capt. and Mrs. Dollar, is returning to Shanghai on Friday, July 2.

The Candian Association of China is planning a garden party on the lawn of the Majestic Hotel for the afternoon of July 1, in commemeration of Canadian Day, the 48th anniversary of confederation.

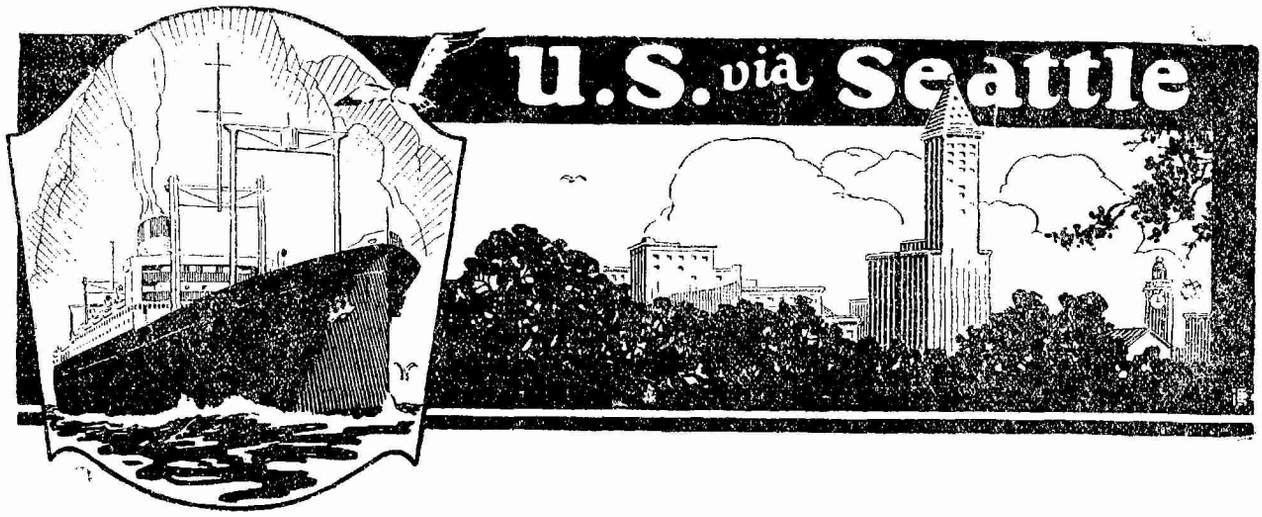
Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, wife of the American novelist and former Ambassador to Italy, is in Paris obtaining a divorce from her husband, according to a *United Press* report. Mrs. Child is a native of Burlington, Iowa, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsion and has gained a considerable reputation as a writer herself, writing under the name of Maude Parker Child. Mr. and Mrs. Child spent considerable time in China in 1917 as a result of which Mr. Child wrote several articles advocating that China should be turned over to Japan in order that the country (China) might be thoroughty cleaned out.

Chih Tze University of Shanghai held its first annual commencement exercises on Saturday, June 26 when the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon twenty-two graduates. Dr. C. S. Ho, founder and president of the University delivered an address at the exercises and explained that despite the fact that the school had been established but two years it had made rapid progress and had gained a good standing among the institutions of higher learning in China. Several of the students plan to continue their studies in the United States. Dr. P. H. Lo former commissioner of foreign affairs in Kuantung was university orator at the exercises.

The Soviet Russian *Tass News Service* for June 21, reported that the Russo-American Chamber of Commerce of New York had effected a reorganization and had elected Reeve Shelley of the Chase National Bank as president of the organization and M. Smith, formerly connected with the Inter-Allied Technical Board on the Chinese-Eastern Railway as Vice-President. The same issue of the *Tass* service stated that Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works had just returned to New York from a trip to Soviet Russia and in an address before the New York Bankers Club had reported favorably upon the prospects of American trade with Russia. The editor of *Tass* cited the foregoing incidents as indications of an improvement in the relations of Soviet Russia and America.

The 47th annual commencement exercises of St. John's University were held at the Alumni Hall of the school at Jessfield, Shanghai, on Saturday, June 26, there being present as guests, American Consul-General, E. S. Cunningham; British Consul-General S. Barton; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hsu Yuan; general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., David Z. T. Yui; Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuh Tan University; G. S. Foster Kemp, public school for Chinese; N. L. Han, director of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. and others. Dr. O. S. Liu delivered the principal address which was on the subject, "Life after Graduation." Prof. C. E. Ely, acting president of the institution, presided and expressed regret that Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president, was absent on leave and would not be back until September. Dr. Ely stated that there had been no interruption of studies and that the year just past had been satisfactory.

Dr. Samuel Isett Woodbridge, for more than forty years a member of the Presbyterian Mission in China, died in Shanghai of pneumonia on Wednesday, June 23. He was 70 years of age. Dr. Woodbridge was a graduate of Rutgers College and came to China in 1882. He immediately engaged in evangelistic work in Chinkiang for the Southern Presbyterian Mission. In 1901 he was appointed editor of the *Chinese Christian Intelligencer* and continued in that work to the time of his death. In addition to this work he was an extensive writer and translater of articles dealing with Chinese life among his works being Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's "China's Only Hope," and "Fifty Years in China." Dr. Woodbridge was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jeanie Wilson Woodrow, a cousin of the late president Woodrow Wilson. She died in 1913 and in 1915 Dr. Woodbridge married Dr. Mary Elizabeth Newel who survives him. He is also survived by eight children, two of whom reside in China.



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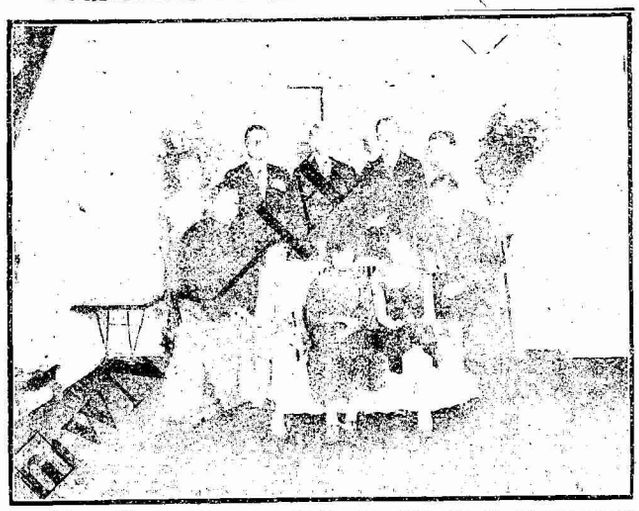
Journalists Form Alumni Association



At a dinner given recently by Mr. P. Y. Wang of the *Shun Pao* the University of Missouri School of Journalism Alumni Association, Shanghai Branch, was organized. Standing, left to right are: Maurice Votaw, St. John's University; J. B. Powell, publisher, *The China Weekly Review*; Thomas F. Millard, correspondent, *New York Times;* Erin F. Mc Ewen, formerly on staff of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) and now enroute to America, and N. J. Ulbright, *The China Weekly Review.* Seated, left to right, are: P. Y. Wang, the *Shun Pao;* Margaret Powell, motion picture dept., British-American Tobacco Company; Eva Chang, publicity work, Y.W.C.A. and woman's magazine; Louise B. Wilson, *North China Daily News News* and Horace L. Felton, *North China Daily News.*

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The Week in the Far East

After repeated postponements the much-discussed conference between Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin at Peking was held this week. The Mukden warlord arrived in the Capital on last Saturday, June 26, with some 2,000 soldiers acting as bodyguards together with the bodyguards of General Chang Chung-chang and General Chang Hsueh-liang. The reception prepared for the Marshal was elaborate, equalling the welcomes usually given to the Emperors of the Imperial days. Hugh arches have been erected and the routes leading to the Marshals' residences are covered with sand. Marshal Wu Pei-fu was expected to arrive the following day and everything was ready for his reception, including several bands at the station and numerous troops patrolling the Peking-Hankow railway Station and its precints. A telephone message, however, late in the afternoon, stated that the Marshal was detained at Chenhsintien inspecting troops that he was sending to the Nankow front.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu entered Peking last Monday, June 28, after a brief rest at the station proceeded to General Wang Huai-chung's residence accompanied by General Tien Wei-chin and Chang Chi-huang. During the morning Marshal Chang Tso-lin called upon his formal military rival and soon after Wu Pei-fu called upon the Mukden warlord to return the courtesy. After the interview, which all China has been anxiously awaiting for over a month and which lasted only for a brief twenty minutes, the two Marshals attended a luncheon given in their honor by the new Acting Premier Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei. The Panchan Lama presented both Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu with steeds. The reception given to Wu Pei-fu upon his arrival in Peking was similar to that given to Ching Tso-lin—elaborate in every detail. Several Peking papers have critisized this because it equalled the receptions usually given to the emperors during the years previous to the formation of the Republic.

The important followers of Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have decided upon the following plans as regards the Cabinet change: (1) Mr. Lu Tsun-hsiang's Premiership will be acted by Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, (2) Dr. W. W. Yen will still be made Minister of Foreign Affairs, (3) Mr. Wang Ku-ming has been decided upon as the new Minister of Finance, (4) Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo will be Minister of Communications. Dr. Koo has been named to this position for the reason that inasmuch as he is not on good terms with Dr. Yen, the new post offered him will give them less contact with each other, (5) The Minister of Justice will be offered to Mr. Lo Wen-kan, and the rest will remain as they are.

The cause of the protracted delay of the conference was discussed in the *Hankow Herald* as follows:

"The protracted delay that has marked the proposed meeting of Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin in the capital has strengthened the belief in both Tientsin and Peking that the much heralded alliance between the two warlords is more mythical than real and that, figuratively speaking, each is sparring for time while he seeks to come to an arrangement with the First Kuominchun, who, admittedly have the best fighting force in China today.

"The advantage of a Chang-Kuominchun alliance or a Wu-Kuominchun alliance is obvious. Whichever warlord succeeds in tying up with the Kuominchun—if such a thing is possible—will have the other more or less at his mercy; he will have control of Peking, with all that that means, until such time as hostile interests can be rallied and can oust him.

The Fly in the Ointment

"The fly in the ointment is Feng Yu-hsiang. Wu Pei-fu is anxious to make an alliance with the Kuominchun, at the expense of Chang Tso-lin, on condition that the Kuominchun forswear allegiance to Marshal Feng who, although now in Moscow, is liable, it is believed, to appear back in China at the first favorable opportunity. The leaders of the First Kuominchun, do not like this condition; they are still loyal to their chief. They seek peace with Wu Pei-fu more than Wu Pei-fu seeks peace with them, yet they do not press for peace because of the condition Wu has imposed. Chang Tso-lin has imposed the same condition, confident that with the Kuominchun's support he could relegate Wu Pei-fu to the political background in a short time.

"Yet the Kuominchun feel that they have far more interests in common with Wu than they have with Chang, and conditions, if anything, are more favorable to a Kuominchun alliance with Wu Pei-fu than they are with Chang Tso-lin.

A Screen That Fails To Screen

"That each warlord knows what the other is dickering for is generally believed in Tientsin; that each is trying to beat the other at his own game is generally accepted. The so-

called preliminary negotiations between representatives of Chang and Wu in Tientsin are regarded as a screen that fails to conceal what is really going on.

"From Mukden recently have come oft-repeated assertions that Chang Tso-lin will not go to Peking unless Wu Pei-fu precedes him, if only by a few moments. Wu Pei-fu's supporters have frequently asserted that Wu prefers to see the Mukden warlord enter the capital before he does. But, it is declared, the one who can come to an arrangement with the Kuominchun will be the first one to enter and he will not worry about the other. The First Kuominchun are regarded as the pivot upon which the next turn of the political wheel depends.

Chang Taking No Chances

"On June 16, a news agency dispatch from Peking said that the Chenweichun (Fengtien forces) in Peking had been ordered to occupy the suburbs of the capital and the Yichun, who had been stationed there, had been instructed to move into the city. This is regarded either as a sign that ChangTso-lin is confident of the success of his negotiations with the Kuominchun or that he is taking no chances on Wu Pei-fu outwitting him. On the other hand, there are persistent reports in the Chinese press that representatives of the Kuominchun have been at Paotingfu conferring with Wu Pei-fu, and the result of these conferences can change the entire political complexion at any moment.

"There is much propaganda about the so-called allied forces combining to drive out the Kuominchun; there has been much of it for a long time; yet, it is pointed out, the inactivity of the so-called allies, once the Kuominchun evacuated Peking, is in itself an answer to this propaganda. Chang Tso-lin came to Tientsin over a fortnight ago en route to Peking, to all appearances. Wu Pei-fu has been hovering around Paotingfu for about the same length of time. Each is within striking distance of the capital—easy striking distance, should a political emergency arise.

Kuominchun Hold Trump Card

"That both are engaged in a silent struggle for political supremacy is regarded as all too apparent. It is probable as well as possible, it is declared, that Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu will meet one of these days in Peking. But each will go to the meeting with certain well-defined suspicions of the other; each will depart with these suspicions confirmed and each will return to his respective headquarters with preliminary plans for the next disturbanec in North China. In the meantime, the Kuominchun appear to be holding the trump card."

Interviewed by *Reuters* last week regarding his alleged impending departure, Mr. Strawn (U.S.A.) Chairman of the Tariff Conference, said that reports to that effect were unauthorized and without foundation. He did not intend to leave until he had either accomplished the task for which his Government sent him to China or exhausted every possibility of doing so.

As regards the Washington Treaty surtaxes the Powers other than China had been in accord with regard to major points and agreements had been reached tentatively among the delegates. These agreements had not yet received the approval of certain foreign Governments. At the same time the polical situation in China was such that there was no Chinese delegation with whom the foreign delegates could bring negotiations to a conclusion. On various major points involved, the delegates several weeks ago had reached so near an approximation to an agreement that he believed, had a Chinese Government been in a position to proceed with the negotiations, various problems might now have been disposed of.

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The offensive operations on the part of the Kuominchun have been partly successful according to reports which credit them with the capture of Yenmenkuan of Shansi Province. The intensive preparations on the part of the Fengtien troops indicate that they regard the operations of the Kuominchun with some concern. The Fengtien troops commanded by General Wei Yi-shan have had an encounter with the Kuominchun which necessitated calling upon the Peking Cabinet for reinforcements to attack the Kuominchun from the rear. Marshal Wu urged the necessity, in a wire to Marshal Chang Tso-lin and others, of a strong combination to reinforce the troops of Shansi who are being attacked from time to time by five divisions of the Kuominchun.

Invention of Chinese Typewriter Reported

The invention of a Chinese typewriter was recently reported by John T. Underwood, president of the Underwood Typewriter Company of New Haven, Conn, according to news dispatches reaching Shanghai. Mr. Underwood is reported to have stated that the first machine ever equipped with Chinese characters has been built at the Underwood factory and is being experimentally used in America for Chinese business and is being shipped to China for the use of firms dealing wholly with the Chinese.

Chinese characters, which were arranged phonetically in accordance with a system devised some years ago by a Chinese student in America, are being used on in the machine. There are several hundred of these and at present a rather clumsy and unweildy keyboard is required.

The standard American typewriter has about eighty-four characters. The machine made for foreign countries carry ninetytwo characters. Typewriters with Japanese, Hebrew and Indian characters have been manufactured at the Underwood plant.

Col. Carmi A. Thompson Visits in Shanghai

Col. Carmi A. Thompson, special representative of President Coolidge and prominent Republican politician, who is on his way to the Philippines to investigate conditions, is scheduled as guest of honor at a dinner to be given in Shanghai Saturday evening, July 3, by the United Spanish-American War Veterans and the American Association. Capt. Robert Dollar of the Dollar shipping interests will also be a guest of honor at the dinner which will be held at the American Club. Members of both organizations will be permitted to bring guests. Col. Thompson is a native of West Virginia but has resided in Ohio most of his life. He was assistant secretary of the Interior Department, Secretary to President Taft and for a time Treasurer of the United States. It has been rumored that Col. Thompson may be appointed Governor-General of the Philippines in case General Wood resigns before the close of the Coolidge administration.

News Notes

The officials of the French Concession at Tientsin have appointed a Chinese, Dr. Shen Hung-hsiang, a member of the Municipal Council, the appointment being made, according to the announcement, to the growing Chinese population and business interests in the area. Dr. Shen was born in Tientsin and was educated in medicine at Bordeaux University. He is now professor in Peiyang University and surgeon to the French General Hospital.

According to a *Reuters* report from Hamburg, Germany, an American citizen, James Dolan of Boston, was arrested by the police for attempting to smuggle a large quantity of heroin to Shanghai. The heroin was concealed in a shipment of tombstones which had been hollowed out for the purpose. Dolan was tried and given the alternative fines of Marks 5,000 or 250 days imprisonment. He paid the fine and was then deported and the heroin confiscated. It is not as yet known whether the man arrested is J. A. Dolan, formerly manager of the China and Java Export Company of Shanghai.

The cornerstone of the new foreign Y. M. C. A. building on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, July 5, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Dean Symons of the Cathedral will preside and Capt. Robert Dollar, who contributed the sum of G.$50,000 toward the building, will speak.

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From the Chinese Press

Tokyo, June 23.—A party of 38 Chinese students from the Wuchang Commercial College, now traveling in Japan investigating industrial and cultural conditions, plans to return to China next week.

Tokyo, June 23.—Hsiao Yang Yueh Lou, Chinese actor and company who had troubles owing to the seizure of their properties by a Chinese restaurant owner here, is giving a farewell performance in the auditorium of the *Kokumin* newspaper here. The auditorium and receipts are being donated to the Chinese actors by the newspaper.

Peking, June 22.—The newly-arrived Chilean Minister to China caused a considerable stir in the Capital by presenting his credentials directly to Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier, without consulting the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, June 23.—Admiral Tu Shih-kwei has accepted the post of Acting Premier stating that he merely succeeds Dr. W. W. Yen as a connection between the old and new cabinets. Generals Wang Huai-ching and Li Shou-tsen will remain at their posts as commanders of the metropolitan troops and police.

Hankow, June 23.—General Chao Heng-ti arrived here today with a group of his followers and according to announcement expects to return to Hunan Province shortly. It is reported that General Chao is to receive a large supply of munitions from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu.

Shanghai, June 23.—The strike of Chinese tailors has been settled the proprieters agreeing to pay the higher wage schedule.

Peking, June 24.—Generals Chang Hsueh-liang (son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling and Chang Chung-chang (tuchun of Shantung) arrived in the Capital today.

Hankow, June 24.—General Chao Heng-ti, former civil-governor of Hunan who has returned to Hankow is trying to mediate the Hunan political situation by inducing Tang Sun-tse, pro Kuomintang militarist to retire. General Chao is trying to call a conference of representatives of various factions in an effort to effect a peaceful settlement. General Chao has denied the report that he is receiving support from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu.

Peking, June 24.—General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, in an interview with the Japanese *Toho News Agency* today declared that both his father and Marshal Wu Pei-fu are determined to carry out the anti-Kuominchun expedition and that the total strength of their force will be 300,000 men.

Tokyo, June 24.—Premier Wakatsuki gave a banquet this evening to the Chinese artists who are in Tokyo attending the Sino-Japanese Art Exhibition.

Peking, June 24.—Prof. Lei-yin, president of the Min-Kuo University here who was arrested by Fengtien troops on a charge of propagating communism, was released today. One of the professors of the school who was also arrested, was released with the President.

Mukden, June 24.—Majer Pelletier d'Oisy who flew from Europe to Peking by way of Russia has decided to dismantle his airplane here and return home by rail.

Tokyo, June 25.—The bones of 30,000 Japanese soldiers who were killed in the Russo-Japanese War have been discovered on the outskirts of Mukden. Some of the authorities, however, insist that the bones discovered are those of Russian soldiers.

Hankow, June 25.—The troops under General Liu Chu-lung stationed at Shingtaochen have been moved to Shuhsien and Tsangyang to prevent the threatened invasion of Hupeh of the brigand troops under General Fan Chung-shu.

Hankow, June 25.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has instructed General Chao Heng-ti former civil-governor of Hunan to proceed at once, in cooperation with Generals Yeh Kai-hsin and Ho Yao-chu against Tang Sun-chu for the purpose of ending the situation at an early date. The Hupeh troops have been instructed to cooperate with General Ch.o.

Tokyo, June 26.—Japan's foreign trade has increased in the past 58 years from Yen 26,000,000 to Yen 4, 078,000,000, according to statistics published today.

Peking, June 26.—General Li Shou-tsen, commander of the Peking garrison is making elaborate preparations for the reception of Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu into the Capital, the style and pomp being similar to that accorded to emperors. Highly decorated arches are being erected everywhere and the streets to be traversed are being covered with yellow sand in the style of ancient Manchu days. The city is filled with troops most of them being Fengtien, there being at least 2,000 special troops here while it is said that two brigades of Fengtien troops are scattered along the railway between Peking and Tientsin.

Tokyo, June 26.—The baseball team of Stanford University arrived in Japan today to play a series of games with the team of Waseda University and with the team of the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen.

Peking, June 26.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling arrived in the capital from Tientsin at 4:30 a clock this afternoon.

(*Continued on page VI*)

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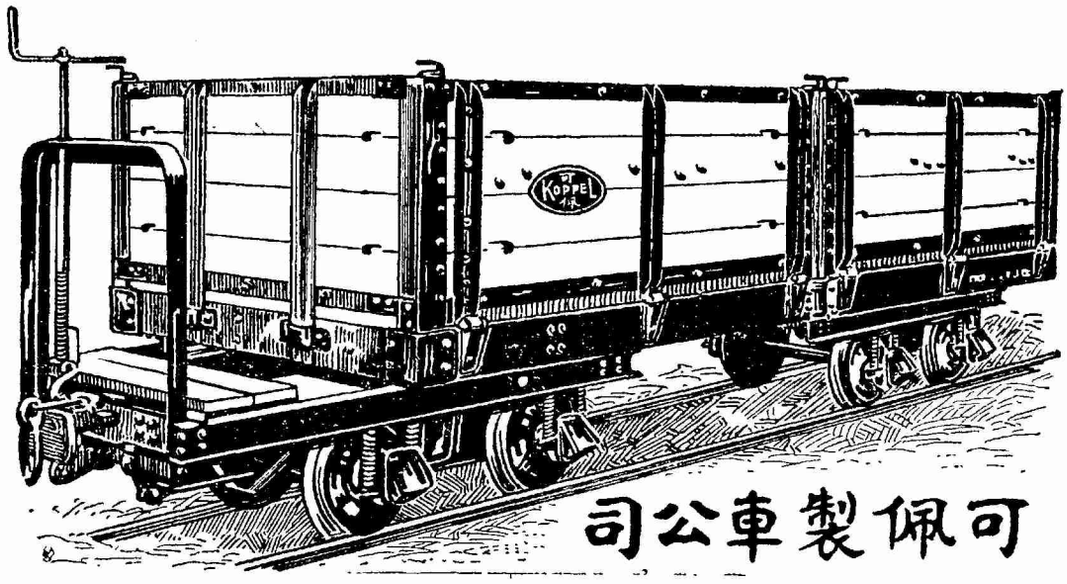

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New Books and Publications

Philippine Independence

The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States 1898-1925. By Moorfield Storey and Marcial P. Lichauco. G. P. Putnam's; Sons The Knockerbocker Press, New York, London, 1926, pp. ix, 274.

The co-authors of this work are the one, a former President of the American Bar Association and the other, "the first Filipino graduate of Harvard College"—"neither a member of any political party or connected in any way with their respective governments." According to the publishers' remarks on the wrapper the "purpose of this book is to tell the exact truth in order that the people may see the case as it is, and realize what has been done in their name. The result is a simple and very interesting narrative in which each important statement of fact rests upon authority which is given, and all together present a chapter of American history of which no true American can be proud."

The account is begun by a chapter on the insurrection in Cuba which resulted in the outbreak of war between Spain and the United States in 1898 which in turn resulted in the annexation of the Philippine Islands to the United States. This is followed by description of the situation in these islands before the American conquest. Step by step the case is traced—the steps by which the islands were taken from Spain, conquered by sea and land, purchased from Spain, and brought under American rule. The part which they played in American politics is well described. The chapter on the conduct of the war makes extremely disagreeable reading but is a contribution to the literature of "imperialism" which Americans can well afford to consider.

The authors criticise Presidents McKinley and Coolidge and charge them with usurpation of authority. The book constitutes an appeal to the people of America for independence for the islands immediately and absolutely. It admits the mistakes made during the Harrison regime but argue that such errors are but human—and that other peoples make mistakes also. The weakest part of the argument lies in the international aspect of the Philippine question. The work is well worth reading but should be studied in comparison with D. R. Williams *The United States and the Philippines* and D. C. Worcester's *The Philippines Past and Present*. It is excellently printed on good paper and well bound.

H. F. MacNair,
St. John's University. June 19, 1926.

English for Chinese Students

Lee's Rhetoric and Composition for High Schools and Colleges: by Lee Teng-hwee, B. A., Litt. D., author of "Lee's English Language Lessons," etc.; The Commercial Press, Shanghai.

One of the student publications issued in a Shanghai university recently contained this statement, "We are compelled to study English and use English text-books until the time comes when we are free from employing English as a medium of education.... Hence we should not feel ashamed of studying or speaking English or using text books written in English."

Since the English language has become the "second" language of China, obviously a study of English is necessary, in Chinese high schools and universities. Therefore it is gratifying to see a text-book dealing with rhetoric and composition for use of Chinese students written by a Chinese. The present book aims to help Chinese students in the study of the English language and since the writer is a Chinese, obviously he has covered problems which bothered him in his studies of English.

The book contains nearly 400 pages, is well arranged and well printed.

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Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101½	101½	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98⅜	98¼	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101¼	6.85
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99¼	99½	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	104⅞	104⅞	6.60
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101¾	102½	5.75
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99⅝	99¾	7.05
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	84½	84	4.76
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	83	84¼	7.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	100	100⅜	6.95
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	100	99⅞	7.00
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	96½	97	7.30
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96⅞	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94½	94⅞	6.60
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	99	100	7.50
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89⅛	88¾	8.05

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

June 26—A plea for an armistice in the coal dispute is made by Mr. A.J. Cook, the Minister's Secretary——Marshal Chang Tso-lin arrives in Peking to await conference with Marshal Wu Pei-fu——Anglo-Russian relations are subject of hot debate in House of Commons——Secretary of State Kellogg urges U.S. participation in Third Hague Conference to assist codification in International laws.

June 27—British Department of Oversees considers drastic step to assist extension of British trade——The King and Queen of Spain are paying a visit to England——Canadian Government is defeated on a vote of censure in connection with the customs scandal.

June 28—M. Callaux arranges for full power of the Banque de France to be used in rehabilitating the franc——A series of earthquakes cause conaiderable damage in Europe, especially in Italy——Russian-German banking agreements indicate increased trade between the two countries——Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu get together in Peking for twenty minutes' conference.

June 29—The Canadian Cabinet resigns——The Coal Mines Bill is introduced into the House of Commons for the second reading——The United States Government opposes attempt to separate the Moro Provinces from the government at Manila——The *Norge* flight to the North Pole cost $500,000——Heavy earthquakes are reported from Sumatra——Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tsolin both leave Peking——The Kuominchun are reported to be retreating in Shansi area.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 23, 1926.

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has advanced $\frac{1}{16}$d for ready to 3/0$\frac{5}{16}$d. the forward price remains unchanged @ 30¼; these quotations are ¼d. below the highest prices reached during the week. The official T/T rate on London has risen to 2/11½d.

The exchange market has ruled quiet with an easier undertone until today, when export paper was more in evidence.

As already circularised to our constituents, the stocks of Silver reported in our last issue did not include Silver Bar, the corrected figures being:—

Sycee and Bar Silver...Tls.74,995,000 Chinese and Mexican Dollar...$61,930,000 today's figures as reported below show a further increase.

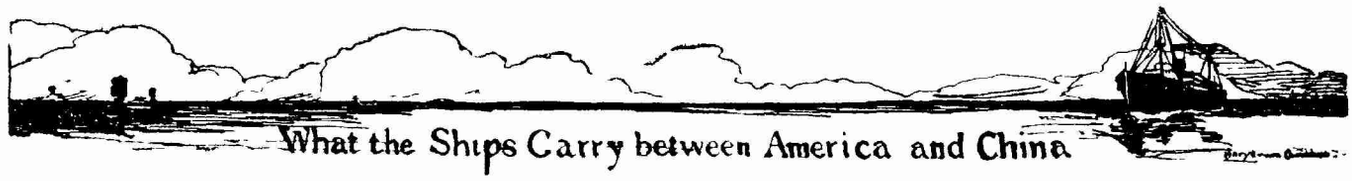
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 76,787,000 an increase of Tls. 1,792,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 63,140,000 a decrease of $ 1,210,000.
Estimated value Tls. 112,247 000 as against Tls. 91,969 000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 17	Friday June 18	Satur. June 19	Mon. June 21	Tues. June 23	Wednesday June 23
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11.150	2/11¼	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½	2/11½
O/Dfts. ,,	—	2/11 5/16	2/11 9/16	2/11 9/16	2/11 9/16	2/11 9/16	2/11 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11½	2/11⅝	2/11⅝	2/11⅝	2/11⅝	2/11⅝
T/T India	195.710	196¼	197¼	197⅜	197½	197½	197½
T/T France	2,258.600	2490	2560	2600	2570	2500	2535
T/T N. Y.	71.260	71½	72	72	72	72	72
T/T Hong	77.045	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76⅝
T/T Japan	65.915	65¼	65	65	65	65	65⅛
T/T Batavia	176.048	176¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
T/T Strats	79.215	78¾	78¼	79	79	79	79
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/0.470	3/0 7/8	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛	3/1⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/0.780	3/1 3/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16	3/1 7/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,371.200	2260	1690	2730	2700	2630	2665
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.580	74½	75	75	75	75	75
4m/s ,, Does	—	74¾	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher arte taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 21	June 22	June 23
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30⅜	30 9/16	30 7/16	30 7/16	30 7/16	30 5/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅞	G.$.65⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	310.40	311.50	311.10	310.70	313.90	313.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.5125	71.55	71.525	71.675	71.7375	71.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4%	3½%	3½%	4%	4%	3½%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of Eng and rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 171.37
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3
,, 6 ,,	4¼%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 1/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.— Haikwa Tls., May Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Taft, May 12.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	3.54
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	17.62
,, Shawls	,,	3 50
Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports	,,	6
Brass Cymbals	,,	9
Brassware	,,	59
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Frozen, Moist	,,	1,421
,, Yolk, Frozen, Moist	,,	735
,, Whole, Frozen ,,	,,	1,073
Feathers	,,	207
Fire-crackers	,,	22
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	21
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	113
Yeast-cake	,,	44
Kittysols	Pcs.	2,160
Glass, Window, Common	Sq. ft.	292.750
Carpets	Hk. Tls	7,235

To Los Angeles.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.24
Brassware	,,	11
Glass, Window Common, Sq.ft.		25,000

To San Pedro.

Oil, Tea	Pls.	186

To Salaverry.

Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports	Pls.	90

To Milwaukee.

Water Chestnuts	,,	105
anned Fruits	Doz.	200

To Providence.

Beans	,,	93

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	,,	128

To Portland.

Egg Alumen, Dried	,,	15

To Phillipsburg.

Feathers	,,	60

To Baltimore

Brassware	,,	21
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	30
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	245

To Boston.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	23

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	4.96
Silk Fishing, Line	,,	2.55
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,197

To New York.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, other ports Bls. 105	Pls.	84.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.79
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	53.87
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2.85
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.90
Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports	,,	25
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Brassware	,,	11
Chinaware	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	42
Feathers	,,	100
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	179
Rhubarb	,,	58
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	256
Soapstone Ornament	,,	18
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	25 920
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	1,587
,, Kid	,,	503
,, Lamb	,,	2,300
,, Rabbit	,,	5,556
,, Wolf	,,	648
Kittysols	,,	4,360
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	17,785

S. S. Marwa, May 25.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 90	Pls.	92.53
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 120	Pls.	121.63

S. S. President Wilson, May 26.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls	3.55
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	34.81
Tea, Black, Cangou, other Ports	,,	6
Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports	,,	12
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,680
Brassware	,,	48
Casing Hog Salted	,,	17
Chinaware Fine	,,	19
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	225
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	248
,, ,, Moist	,,	48
,, Whole, Dried	,,	840
Feather Duck	,,	49
Fire-crackers	,,	32
Ginger, Fresd	,,	37
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	20
Oil, Groundnut	,,	26
,, Wood	,,	4,704
Soy	,,	138
Turnips, Salted	,,	47
Water Chestnuts	,,	89
Yam, Fresh	,,	26
Yeast-cakes	,,	82
Canned Eal	Doz.	1,200
,, Fruits	,,	288
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	341
Carpets, Large	Hk. Tls	1,246

Foreign Goods

Automobile	Pcs	1

To Los Angeles

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.77

To St. Joseph

Carpets, Large	Hk. Tls	2,420

To New Or'eans.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	9 000

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	332

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	363

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	622
Carpets Large	Hk. Tls.	472

To Boston.

Egg Yolk, Dried	Pls.	75

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature: White, other Ports Bls. 10	Pls.	8.00

To New York.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9 92
White, other Ports 145	,,	119.18
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 100	Pls.	101.80
Cotton Waste	,,	229
Brassware	,,	23
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	38
Hair, Human	,,	53
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	12
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	123
Wool, Sheep's	,,	400
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	400
,, Dog	,,	1,696
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	10,016
,, Lamb	,,	500
,, Leopard	,,	293
,, Raccon	,,	11,600
Carpets Large	Hk. Tls.	10,972

S. S. Antenor, May 28.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	52

S. S. Empress of Russia May 29.

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Hankow Bls. 1	Pls.	0.68

To Phillipsburg.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	40

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 29	Pls.	90 65
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	491

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White S'hai Bls. 20	Pls.	02
Closionne & Enamelled ware	Hk. Tls.	319
Rugs	,,	837

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The outstanding feature in the Cotton market during the week just ended has been the rapid decline in prices toward the close, brought about apparently by influences which naturally affect this one of the most sensitive commodities in respect of price fluctuations and which position in this instance may be attributed to the following factors: ideal weather now being experienced and which is proving beneficial to the new season crop, the absence of any extensive demand from Mill operatives and the gradual weakening in American markets.

The general sentiment for the time being appears to be bearish, but it being extremely difficult to foresee the trend of the market in so far as to outline any definite situation in the immediate future, it therefore indicates the advisability of taking advantage, in the meantime, of any favorable spurts to cover near requirements.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been steady and prices moved within a narrow range, with the net result of an advance of Tls. 1 to Tls. 2 as compared with that of last week. Some 12,000 to 13,000 Bales of various counts and chops of local products have changed hands between dealers for export and over 5000 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.47
American-Middling last reported	9.45

Tone of market, *Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	18.55 Spot.
	18.07 July.
	16.73 Oct.
	16.68 Dec.
	16.39 Jan.
	16.60 Mar.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July	254
Fine Oomra, July	324
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	339

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.00
Shanghai, Spot	29.50
M. Ginned, Spot	30.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	29.50
Ningpo, Spot Exwharf	28.20

Tone of the market:—*Steady*

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Peking, June 26.—The Tariff Conference has been practically suspended due to the departure from Peking of practically all of the foreign and Chinese delegates.

Shanghai, June 26.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has finally appointed a committee of three to meet with the three foreign members of the park committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council to settle the matter of the admission of Chinese to the public gardens. The Chinese appointed are Wu Yung-tsai of the Kincheng Banking Corporation; Chin Zen-cheng of the native Bankers Association and Chen Ping-tsai, well-known Cantonese merchant.

Shanghai, June 26.—The Chinese Y. M. C. A. will send 19 delegates to the World's Y. M. C. A. Convention in Finland which meets on August 1. The delegation includes Liu Chan-ung and Yui Zuh-hsuan.

Nanking, June 26.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander-in-chief of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien and Anhwei has sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuomintang troops at Canton recommending as a peaceful solution of the fighting in Hunan that all Kuomintang troops be withdrawn inside the borders of Kwangtung Province.

Shanghai, June 26.—Pao S-chieh, special representative of the Kuominchun in Shanghai has sent a telegram to Sir Francis Aglen protesting against the rumors of a large foreign loan being granted on the security of the Customs revenues resulting from the increased tariff rates.

Peking, June 27,—Marshal Chang Tso-ling was greeted at the East Station on his arrival here by his son, General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Chang Chung-chang of Shantung as well as Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei, acting premier. There were more than 10,000 Fengtien troops in and about the station to prevent possible accidents.

Pekiug, June 28.—Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling visited the Panchan Lama this afternoon. Both Marshals are planning to depart from Peking tomorrow.

Shanghai, June 28.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has demanded the release of a Chinese citizen, Wen Ching-hsien, who was arrested upon a complaint filed by the Netherlands Consul-General. The Chamber claims that Mr. Wen is a Chinese citizen and that the Netherlands Consul has no right to order his arrest.

Kaifeng, June 28.—Banditry continues to become serious in this (Honan) Province, mare than a dozen cities being affected. It is also reported that Fan Chung-lin, notorious bandit leader, is planning an attack on Loyang.

Peking, June 28.—General Li Ching-lin, Fengtien commander in Chihli has announced his retirement on account of illness. He has recommended General Yung Chen-ma to act in his place.

Peking, June 28.—Both Marshals Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu have refused to grant interviews regarding their conference in Peking merely stating that they discussed plans for operating against the Kuominchun forces. Both state that political questions were not touched upon.

Tsinanfu, Juen 28.—The Third Shantung army under General Chen Kuo-shui is to be transferred to the Weihsien district.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is reported that a modern steel plant is to be started in Shanghai adjacent to the Lunghwa Arsenal. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is supposed to be interested in the enterprise.

Shanghai, June 29.—General Chang Hsueh-liang (son of Chang Tso-ling) has sent $1,000 to the family of Pi Yi-hung, noted scholar and novelist, who died some ago leaving a wife and seven children.

U. S. Federal Revenue Act of 1926

A comparison of the United States income tax provisions of 1924, 1921 and 1918 is given in a book recently issued by the Trust Department of The National City Bank of New York, entitled, "Federal Revenue Act of 1926." The booklet contains a complete reprint of the new Federal Revenue Act of 1926 and also shows, by means of footnotes, exact word for word changes in the income tax provisions of Act of 1926 as compared with each of the Acts of 1924, 1921 and 1918. Immediately following this section of the book a table is published from which the computation of the income tax on individuals may be worked out quickly. This will relished by many business men in America to whom the word "income tax" suggests hectic hours of frantic figuring and loss of patience. Another table shows the computation of the Federal estate tax under the rates promulgated by the new Act of 1926, and also, for purposes of comparison, under all prior Acts. The National City Bank of New York has accomplished something that will be useful to many of its clients and others as well.